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AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7538	C. H. S. Tocque	7th "
ORIENTAL	6284	E. Selcer	13th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5611	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
ORIENTAL	6284	E. Selcer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	T. Leigh	19th "
PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7551	W. A. Whaler	3rd Oct.
ORIENTAL	6284	E. Selcer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7538	C. H. S Tocque	17th "
PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10009	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,636	Flamtin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This Arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug. 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, UEZ. & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BALQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,109	29th Sept. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	.....	6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Rates, and other useful information. Price 1 Anna. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 3rd August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,630	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,650	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 880; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Sept. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent
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IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Ring set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

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EXCELLENCE

AND

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ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

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MANILA ROPES

BY

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DICK'S PATENT COTTON CANVAS DRIVING BELTS.

ENGLISH CANVAS FIRE HOSE, LAWSON'S ASBESTOS-BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS, "ARROW," "INVINCIBLE" AND "CHALLENGE" BRANDS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 330. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

SOLE AGENTS:

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
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"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th July, 1903.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay, up to one P.M. on MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1903, for the work of REMOVAL of SURPLUS MATERIALS from the site of Scheme II to their Colaba Reclamation Works.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,

E. WALROND BRYANT,
M. Inst. C. E., Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club-House on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.,

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

24th July, 1903.

AUSTRALIAN GLAZED PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET, WATSON BUILDING.

THE WELL-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, B. S. POCHEE, has RETURNED from AUSTRALIA and asks the PATRONAGE of his Friends and Customers.

THE ACBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 30th day of July, 1903, at the Company's Press Premises, near Carnac Bridge, to consider and, if approved, to pass the following Special Resolutions, namely:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be and the same is hereby reduced from Rupees two lakhs to Rupees one lakh and fifty thousand only, by reducing the nominal value of the Shares from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750, by paying to the Shareholders the sum of Rs. 250 per Share out of the Reserve Fund.

2. That the Article No. 4 of the Company's Articles of Association be and the same is hereby altered by striking out the words "2 lakhs" in line one after the word Rs. and substituting the words "one lakh and fifty thousand" in place thereof, and by striking out the number "1,000" in line two and substituting the number "750" in place thereof, and by altering the Article 123 by adding at the end thereof the following words: "And also especially in paying a further sum of Rs. 50,000 or distributing the same amongst the Shareholders in the proportion of Rs. 250 per Share for reducing the Capital of the Company from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 and reducing the nominal value of the Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750."

3. That the Board of Directors be and the same is hereby authorized to apply to the Court and to do all other acts and things for the purpose of carrying into effect the above resolutions, and to do all things incidental thereto and also to issue new Share Certificates in the form and in the manner necessary or advisable in the matter.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 21st July, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of HAJI MIRZA AGA SHIRAZI, a widower of Bombay Merchant Mogul Mahomedan, deceased,

MIRZA MAHOMED JAWAD SHIRAZI, of Bombay Mogul Shia Mahomedan, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the ninth Day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 10th day of July, 1903.

Messrs. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bholwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, KUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANECKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

LOT No 1.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 33, new No 11387, old Survey No 3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. No. 2967, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Somaji, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baldevji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Laloobhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Govindji Thakersey Mooljii, on or towards the west by the property of Vasonjee Waljii, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS K. S. DORASWAMI IYER, filed a suit for the DISSOLUTION of the PARTNERSHIP that subsisted between him and C. AKILANDAIYA under the name and style of C. AKILANDAIYA DORASWAMI IYER & Co. and obtained an injunction from the High Court of Bombay on 6th December, 1901, restraining the said C. Akilandaiya from executing any mortgage or charge upon the said partnership property: And Whereas the said High Court has, by its decree passed subsequently, declared that the said partnership was dissolved as from the date of the filing of the Suit viz: 6th December, 1901, as was duly published at the time: And the said Court has also appointed a Receiver of the partnership properties; And whereas attempts are made by some persons to deal with C. Akilandaiya alone for and on behalf of the late partnership and a suit was lately filed and proceeded with in the Court at Aurangabad against the said Firm of C. Akilandaiya Doraswami Iyer and Co. without any notice to the undersigned, making it appear that such dealings with C. Akilandaiya alone were with the said Firm,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are warned against having any dealings or transactions for or in the name of the said partnership of C. Akilandaiya Doraswami Iyer and Co. with the said C. Akilandaiya who has no right or authority to transact any business or pass any Promissory Notes or other documents or instruments or take any proceedings on behalf or in the name of or to represent the said Firm or the Undersigned. Those who deal with the said C. Akilandaiya in reference to the said Firm, in any matter whatsoever, will do so wholly at their own risk and peril and neither the property and assets of the said Firm nor Doraswami Iyer shall in any way be responsible for or bound by any such dealing or proceedings.

K. S. DORASWAMI IYER,
by his constituted Attorney.

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR,

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1903, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Staff of the Fire Brigade Department and the staff of the Water Works Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5. be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

SMOKE.

McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns, throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

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	Per Annum
For 2 Years.....5	Per cent.
„ 1 Year.....4½	„
„ 6 Months.....4	„
„ 3 Months.....3½	„

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5 per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and remitted free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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CYCLE CAPES, for the Monsoon, Footballs, Cricketballs, Hot water bottles, etc., Now on view. Inspection invited. Satisfaction ASSURED. THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Row, Bombay. Sole Agents for Aeriel Cycles.

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FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. COMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F KUTHOKE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.
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OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

Viz., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a dead life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

To a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

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Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.
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ELEPHANT BRAND,
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheel Carriages.
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
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CHARGERS, Pole Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syces. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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Fine Singapore Pine Apples.....each	0	6
Table Plantains ..... per dozen	0	3
Oranges, Apples, Sweet Limes..... per dozen 12 as. to	1	0
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French Beans, Beets, Tomatoes, ... per lb.	0	2
Green Peas and Artichokes... lb. only	0	4
Dairy Butter with key openers, per lb.	0	11
Mocha Coffee Berry .....per lb.	0	8
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Mauritius Sugar No. 1 ..... for 7 lbs.	0	12

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
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Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.
THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)
which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.
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80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

DO NOT DELAY.
PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.
Free Tickets will be issued up to 15th AUGUST and the DRAWING will be held on the 22nd AUGUST, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.
Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to Purchasers of a
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS, Re. 1-8,
OR A
STERLING CHAIN, Re. 1-8,
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LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Elegant and correct-time keeper. (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE) Rs. 3-8
ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE, None equal to these in the Market, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4-8.
WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH, Rs. 7-8.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
UP-TO-DATE
These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

PRIZES.

					Rs.
1 Prize	Cash				2,000
1 Do.	„				500
1 Do.	„				250
1 Do.	„				200
1 Do.	„				100
2 Prizes	„	Rs.	75	each	150
6 Do.	„	„	50	„	300
10 Do.	„	„	20	„	200
100 Do.	„	„	4	„	400
100 Do.	„	„	3	„	300
300 Do.	„	„	2	„	600
533 Prizes				Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS.
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
178, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORUHUNDAS GOOLDAS TEPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	IPOH.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	KARATSU.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	MANILA.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £450,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowsera Riya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be Published on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£60,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tamarave.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be Published on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

'GRAPHOLOGIST'S ELECTRO VIGOUR PILLS'

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND LOSS OF MANHOOD.

THESE PILLS wonderfully increase Blood and strengthen the Limbs, improve Digestion and Appetite and Restore the broken down Constitution to Health and Vigour.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2. Postage Extra.

☞ To introduce this Greatest Tonic, Graphologist will post you a Trial Bottle on receipt of 4 Annas Postage Stamps.

Please Address:—
GRAPHOLOGIST, MANDVI POST, BOMBAY.
Can also be had from:—
B. D. MOTIWALLA, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
A. B. MEHTA, (Union Typewriting Co.,) Pydhoni, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—

M A P 1563 to 1564—2 cases pearl buttons,
1701 and 1204—2 cases cotton thread,
1214 1 to 10—6 cases note paper.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order,
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram,
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Bai Bachoobai, widow of Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Batliwala, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane, in the registration Sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 668 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under old No 132, 1-3 and 133; and new No. 4980, 4982 and 4984; and old Survey No 1531 and new Survey No. 9449; and in the books of the Municipality under ward No. 1265 to 66 and street No. 4 to 12 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the properties of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and Dadabhoy Pestonji Parukh, on the west by the properties of Meherwanji Jehangir Tarachund and Bomanji Pestonji Palkhiwala, on the north by the private passage, and on the south by the Tamarind Lane. The property yields the monthly rental of Rs. 457. A portion of the property is let to the Government Press for Rs. 300 per month, exclusive of water rate for a period of 7 years.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji Solicitors, at their office, No. 89 Meadows Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALI HILL, NEAR BANDORA.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 16th day of August, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrator and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the following property under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of February 1845.

All that piece or parcel of Government land containing by admeasurement 2108 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Thana, Salsette, under Survey No. 251, in Bandra Line, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandora and all which premises are situate at Pali Hill, near Bandora, in the Collectorate of Thana, Salsette, in the registration Sub-District of Salsette and District Thana, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of the Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited, on or towards the west by Pali Hill Road, on or towards the north by a private Road of the said Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited, and on or towards the south by another private road of the said Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khansahji D. Shroff, At orney to the Administrator, at his office No, 13, Bombay Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GUNBOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Bai Bachoobai, widow of Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Batliwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 17th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Bombay Fort, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Gunbow Street, on or towards the south by the property of Edulji Pallonji Batliwala, on or towards the east by a Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the property hereinafter described, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Gunbow Street aforesaid in the City of Bombay fronting the said Gunbow Street on the southside thereof, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 1414, Street No. 49, Pitha Street, and No. 1—3 Gunbow Street and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the north by the said Gunbow Street, on or towards the south by the property of Edulji Pallonji Batliwala, on or towards the east by the property hereinbefore described and on or towards the west by the Pitha Street, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, Solicitors, at their office, No. 89, Meadow Street, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, Fort, in the B I S N Co's old office, opposite the Bombay Bank, a large collection of table ornaments such as Parian and Dresden figures, china jars with plates, flower vases, china pots, marble busts, centre pieces, large fish aquarium bronze stands, Jardinieres, pillar and table lamps, teapoys, chairs, sofas, &c, the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hart our View, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co, Singer's foot sewing machine, Rippingell's cooking stove, English iron bed, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c, the property of H D Bennett, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 170 BUNDLES DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Sheds Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned ex s.s. Wildenfels—

5-0 bundles basic steel sheets, damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, next to 8th Bombay Infantry Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Captain G. H. PREVOST, of the 23rd Bombay Rifles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NARON DHAROO STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Transferees of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Mathabai, widow and Administratrix of the estate of Jadowji Jethabhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1903, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of August 1901.

All that piece or parcel of Pazendari land together with the messuages or buildings standing thereon, situate at Naran Dharoo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 3-9 square yards or thereabout, bounded on the east by the said Naran Dharoo Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Vishram Govindji, and on the south by the property of Vishwanath Atmaram and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 831, and street No. 3251 Naron Dharoo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. E. Pavri, attorney for the above-named transferees at his office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1903.

SPECIAL PILLS for LADIES.—Good result. There is not a Medicine found to equal these for removing any irregularities of the system, superseding all other remedies, Rs. 4 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation. 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,
MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION
STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 27.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 1/16	= — 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2	= + 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= — 1/2
4½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Paper	85 3-4	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5-16	= + 1-8
2 months hence	24 15/16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	58 3-4	= + 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 14 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin „	20 29	= do
New York Demand	48 5 7-8	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per ct	= unchanged
3 months eight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per ct	= + 1/8
6 „ „	3 per ct	= unchanged
3 months slight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per ct	= do
6 months slight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3/4 per ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 per ct	= + 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 7,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 1d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 31 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Brown 31 3-4. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.

Linseed Bold 37 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone firmer.

Arrivals—Steamers Wellington Hall, Weissenfels, Knight Bachelor, and Colesby.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6 64 unchanged Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 28	5 21	5 81	5 29
—9	—9	—7	—8
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 28	5 23	5 21	5 21
—6	—6	—6	—6
Mar.-April.			
5 21			
—6			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil bales.
Do. last year	3,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do. Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12 50 unchanged
Futures, month of July	13 10 — 10
Do. do. December	9 60 — 12

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1 8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10 6 8 — 25
Do. do. December	9 81 — 29
Tone at close	Dull.

(* This quotation is probably an error.)

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 27th July, 1903:—

Cotton	1,302 bales.
Wheat	8,510 cwts.
Linseed	2,993 „
Rape, Ital and Mustard seeds	2,057 „
Gingelly seed	61 „
Poppyseed	173 „
Groundnuts	nil „
Castorseed	3,483 „
Rice	1,319 „
Myrabolams	614 „
Cottonseed	586 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 28.

EXCHANGE—TONE firm.

Bank T.T.	Is. 4d.
Bank Demand	Is 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	Is 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	Is 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4 to 170
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	127 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	176 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'8
1st Settlement	98'8
2nd do.	98'6

Money Market, Tone, easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 16th June	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do.	2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	2nd „	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd „	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone firm.		Rs.	a. p.
Ready		6	4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready		5	4 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		5	10 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready		5	12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready		6	3 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready		20	4 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	29 0
Club, No. 1	„	28 0
Herd, Red	„	23 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	8,000 Bales.
Imports	nil.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 22	5 71	5 71
—3	—3	—3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5 16	5 26	5 24
—3	—3	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5 10	5 17	5 19
—2	—1	—2

COTTON.—The local market is quiet with hardly any enquiry from Exporters. Mills are buying rather more freely. In new Crop a small business has been done by Exporters in Damargaum Poolgaum, December-January delivery at Rs. 195. Reach closes at Rs. 220 1 2 and fully good Bengals a Rs. 171.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowanagur
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	91 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1 2
3½ 2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 3-4
Bar Silver	25 5-16

An enterprising Newchurch grocer, whose shop is near the local cricket ground, recently offered a Dutch cheese as a prize to the batsman who could drive a ball through his shop window. The cheese has been won by Lieutenant Dunne, of the Littlestone C. C., whose "winning hit" splintered the glass into tiny fragments, knocked over half a dozen bottles of sweets, and smashed a few treacle jars.

There died recently in a Bavarian lunatic asylum a retired lieutenant, named Kollmann, leaving by his will, made in 1879, one half of his personalty to his nearest relatives and the other to Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader. The total sum left amounts to about £40,000, and is said to have been the winnings of the first prize in a lottery, the testator having since lived on the interest. Relatives are contesting the will.

In view of the approaching expiry of the contracts for carrying the mails to India, China, and Australia, Lord Cromer has informed the Egyptian Government that the Postmaster-General is considering a project for carrying the mails overland to and from Alexandria to Suez. The benefit of such an arrangement to Egypt is obvious, and would recall the time when, before the opening of the Suez canal, letters were so carried. Moreover, a clear day would be saved in the time of transit. In view of possible complications, the Quarantine Board is asked to give a guarantee that the passage of the train conveying the mails shall not be hindered.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAGANZA—July 21, at Karachi, the wife of M B H Braganza, of a son.

BLABER—July 20, at Cuttack, Orissa, the wife of E Blaber, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLEMENT—WEBB—July 17, at Sara, by the Rev Canon Luckman, B A. Clement, Engineer, E B S Railway, to Beata Eva, widow of the late A E Webb, B S N Co.

HEATH—FORBES—July 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H Guise B Cowley, Kenneth L Estrange Hamilton Macclesfield Heath, the Welsh Regiment, only son of the late Albert Hamilton Heath, Esq. I C S, and nephew of General Lord Chelmsford, G C B, G C V O, to Violet Geraldine, elder daughter of Thomas T Forbes, Esq. of Lucknow, Barrister-at-Law.

DEATH.

BEAHAN—July 19, at Dalhousie, Harley Cottage, Henry Charles Rochford-Beahan (Sonny), of heart disease, aged 2 years and 7 months, son of the late Henry Rochford-Beahan, Assistant Engineer, A D O Ry, who died on the 24th April 1903, and Mary Rochford-Beahan.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 2-41m 3 0s., Low water, 8-28m., 9-19s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

League Football, Cooperage.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Colaba Gymkhana.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS:—A young Indian crocodile (Crocodilus palustris) has been presented to the zoological collection by the Chief of Aundh.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa per s.s. Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 1st proximo.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening. The Paper to be read is "The Evolution of the Idea of Soul" by Rao Bahadur Khanderao Gulabhai Desai, L. C. E.

CERCLE LITERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT:—A meeting of the members of this institution will be held this evening at the rooms of the Cercle, when Mr. Pierre de Lure will deliver a lecture in French on "Buenos Ayres," after which prizes will be distributed on behalf of the Cercle by Mr. Vasson, Consul of France, to students who have passed the University Examination with highest number of marks in French.

SELLING COCAINE IN A CLUB.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mahomed Shaik Ali, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Tata of the Abkari Department, with selling cocaine without a licence, in chandni club in Bhindy Bazaar on Friday night last. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

ACCIDENTS.—Radhibai, a Hindu woman aged thirty years, accidentally fell out of a window on the fourth floor of her house in Kumbhar Wada Bazaar Road on Monday evening. The woman received injuries, which necessitated her removal to the Grant Medical Hospital.—Bundoo Hari, a Hindu, aged twenty years, was on Monday last accidentally knocked down by a tram on Girgaum Road. He was treated at the G. T. Hospital—A groom in the service of the Bombay Tramway Company was removed to the Cowasjee Jehangir Hospital, suffering from injuries to his head, the result of a kick received from a horse while grooming it.

CHILD THIEF AND HER ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Murray charged Chandri, a Hindu girl, with stealing copper pots, clothing, and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 60 belonging to eleven different persons; and one Krishni woman, with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property. The evidence showed that the girl Chandri, who is about eight years of age, committed the thefts at the instigation of Krishni and gave the stolen articles to her. Both the accused admitted the offence. The Magistrate sentenced the girl to eleven days' simple imprisonment and Krishni to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of June last there were 41 horses, 114 bullocks, and 11 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of June 69 horses, 185 bullocks, 1 cow, 2 buffaloes, 2 she-goats, and 26 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 65 horses, 103 bullocks, 2 cows, 2 she-goats and 21 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. Two cases among horses, 3 cases among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 2 cases among she-goats, and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—9 horses, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 25 dogs, and 1 parrot.

THE JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.—The following gentlemen have been duly elected office bearers and members of the managing committee, at a meeting held yesterday, Shett Veerchund Deepchund C.I.E., president:—Sheth Fakirchund Premchund, J.P., vice-president, Rao Saheb Hiralund Motichund Javeri, treasurer, Sheth Lalbhai Hemchund, and Mankund Gualabh I, honorary secretaries, and Messrs. Kalyanchand Shobhagchund, Dykaran Mulji, Trikamchandas Bhanji, Mohanlalbhai Maganbhai, Amratlal Kevaldas, Sakerchund Manekchund Ghelabhai Kalmji Hirji Kayani, Mohanlal Poonjabhai Chandulal Gokuldas Javeri, B. A., Vadilal Sakerchund, Vora, Magalal Karkuchund, Bholabhai Chhaganbhai, Dayabhai Savoopchund, Balabhai Jeychund, and Chunilal Veerchund, members of the managing committee.

AN ASSAULT BY A SAILOR.—O'Reilly, a seaman, was charged yesterday morning before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly and with causing hurt to a public servant. Sub-Inspector Lewis stated that on Monday night the accused was running after police sepoys at the Central Police Office near Crawford Market, and when he interfered with him he attempted to strike him also. He had great difficulty in bringing him to the Esplanade Police Court lock-up in a victoria. At the Court lock-up the accused tripped him up and having pulled out his silver watch, dashed it to the ground. The accused then tore his (witness') uniform and hit him on the hand. The accused in pleading guilty to the charge said he was under the influence of liquor at the time and was sorry for what had happened. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A BOY.—Jehanghir Nuserwanjee, a Parsee, was charged yesterday morning by Inspector Draper with criminal breach of trust in respect of an umbrella belonging to Hormusjee Jamshedjee, a Parsee boy, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court. It appeared that the accused met the complainant at the Fort Market on Sunday evening and asked him what he wanted to buy. On the boy telling him he wanted to buy fish the accused replied that the fish in the market was not good. It could be had at the bunder and he offered to obtain some. The boy consented and paid him three pice. As the weather was cloudy the accused asked the complainant to lend him his umbrella which the latter did. The accused went away with the umbrella but did not return. The following evening the complainant saw the accused at the market and had him arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chhatlidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Maiji Waiji, a sculptor, charged his wife Kanku Bhana with bigamy and one Lala Tricum with abetment of the offence. Mr. Veltcker, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant states that he married Kanku in 1898, and she lived with him as his wife till August, 1901, when she left him and went to reside with her father in Jamnagar. As the accused Kanku would not come to him the matter was placed before the caste people in Jamnagar, at whose intervention she came and lived with him. She again left him in October, 1902, and notwithstanding his repeated requests she refused to return. She tried to obtain a divorce in Jamnagar, but as the castemen there would not grant her request for divorce, she came down to Bombay and moved the castemen there for a divorce. He was informed that the Bombay castemen gave her a divorce on her ex-parte allegations and without calling upon him for an explanation. He had learnt that his wife Kanku went through a ceremony of "natra" marriage with the second accused, Lala Tricum, on Saturday, the 4th instant, at Null Bazar. His worship committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on the above charges.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Tuesday.—The centre of depression in the North-west of the Bay yesterday is crossing the coast this morning midway between Gopalpore and Cuttack. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in East Deccan and light rain in West Deccan. Only light rain has been received in Satpuras and a few light showers in the north of the East Coast and North-East India. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Burma Coast, the West Coast and the Upper India Hills, showers in Central India Plateau plains pf Upper India and South India. Hanumkonda reports a fall of 9 inches, Tavoy 5, Mercara 4, Mergue Lashio, Ludhiana, Chakrata, Calicut and Karwar 2; Khushali and Sirsa one. The future course of depression in South Orissa is uncertain, but probabilities are in favour of northwesterly advance. Light to moderate rain is probable in the next 24 hours in the Deccan, Central Provinces, West Coast and Burma Coast, chiefly in south showers in Upper India Hills, west of Central India Plateau, South India, (North East), India chiefly in Chota Nagpur.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kerbella, Captain C. E. Hodgson, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having experienced moderate to strong monsoon and high sea and dull cloudy weather from Karachi to Bombay. The steamer Langbank, Captain W. J. Rout, met with rough weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplande, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	49 61	46 81	45 60	48 56
Tuesday, 28th July	00 00	00 13	00 21	00 04
Total	49 73	46 94	45 81	48 60
Total fall to July 28, 1902	19 66	26 43	23 93	24 03
Total fall to July 28, 1901	63 51	57 24	61 02	51 73

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 28th July	0	54

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular but show a rise in many places, but the barometer is still below normal over the whole country, more especially in Berar and the Bombay Presidency, where the deficiency amounts to about one-tenth of an inch.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Saugor, and south-westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and Berar, land at Trichinopoly, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in defect at Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Ahmednagar and Poona and 5° to 8° in excess at Allahabad, Khandwa and Jubbulpore. The maximum varied from 114° at Jacobabad to 73° at Belgaum and the minimum from 87° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain has fallen in light or moderate showers over a large area, the largest amounts being between one and two inches at Secunderabad, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Amraoti and Sirsa.

The weather tends to become less stormy, but the strength of the monsoon is about normal. Rain in passing showers is likely along

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1st lesson enables a pupil to write any word, the 2nd and 3rd lessons to 30 words a minute, the 4th and 5th lessons to 60 words, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to 80 words, the 10th and 11th lessons to 120 words a minute, and the 12th to the 21st lessons to completion are reporting instructions.

The time taken by the average Student is as follows :—

1st lesson	2	hours' study.
2nd ,,	3	,, ,,
3rd, 4th and 5th lessons each..	6	,, ,,
6th, 7th and 8th ,,	2	,, ,,
9th, 10th and 11th ,,	6	,, ,,

12th to 21st, 2 hours daily speed practice for 1 month, so that, all told, taking the study in an EASY manner, 6 weeks is a fair time to acquire perfection.

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The Pupils take as long as they like between the lessons ; they master one and then come (or send if a Postal Pupil) for the next.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1903.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, his Majesty's Commissioner in the East African Protectorate, in his official report, published by the Foreign Office, asks what has been accomplished in East Africa, what solid hopes does it afford of commercial and financial progress. And these questions he answers in the most convincing manner. If we will develop it, it is certain to pay. If not, it will prove an incubus. He does not ask us to regard East Africa as a colony in the ordinary acceptation of the word ; rather as an estate belonging to his Majesty's Government, on which an enormous outlay has been made—on the railway, a line that can only be made to pay conditionally on the development of the country through which it runs. That development is easily possible if stock be raised and corn grown. To achieve this Government assistance is asked, for it is too much of an experiment thus far to attract private enterprise. The annexation of the South African colonies and the enormous amount of attention they demanded have diverted the public mind, and possibly also Government solicitude, from the East African Protectorate. But Sir Charles Eliot is resolved that no effort shall be wanting on his part to make the country a successful estate. He regards East Africa as the greatest philanthropic achievement of the latter part of the Nineteenth Century. He holds firm to the contention that a large section of it is white man's country, in every way suitable for European colonisation. The white man cannot only live there as we do in India but in practically anywhere in the vast region of the highlands and flourish. Cultivators are wanted ; for the country apart from its mineral wealth, which is problematical, is rich, and can grow both indigenous and European vegetables in profusion. The climate is healthy and invigorating, and European children born in the temperate highlands live and thrive. The construction of the railway has already been productive of beneficial results. In pre-railway days the total annual trade was valued at but £177,000. It rose to £443,032, while the value of exports grew in five years from £71,145 to £165,000, sixty-two and a half per cent. of the trade being with Great Britain or her colonies.

So far only a hundred British settlers have found their way to the East African Protectorate, but a steady influx is anticipated. Twenty-one civil stations have been established, in addition to various military posts. At present they are all near the coast but some of them will be transferred or others created inland. That operation will require the exercise of considerable caution, and it will not do yet to go further north than Baringo and Mount Elgon, nor to Tanaland and Jubaland. Then in Kenya and Kismayu provinces it is considered necessary to extend and consolidate our influence. The hostility of the natives is found to vary with their ignorance, and in their natural state they are found to take a pleasure in both robbing and killing, or either, the really dangerous class being those who know so little of Europeans as to have no fear of them. The result of the establishment of a station and tactful dealing with the natives is to make good friends of them, but great difficulty is experienced in preventing them attacking the travelling trading caravans of Swahilis and British Indian subjects. They are sufficiently intelligent to recognise the difference between them, and regard both Swahilis and Indian subjects as legitimate game. Sir Charles Eliot inclines to the belief that the enmity of the tribesmen has been brought upon the coloured traders by the unscrupulous conduct of some of their own number. They have learnt that the European wishes to trade fairly and they are learning to trust him, but fail to recognise the right of the authorities to prevent them wreaking such vengeance, as they may consider called for, on the Swahili and the Borah. Throughout the territory, however, the tribesman, though barbarous is susceptible to civilised rule and missionary effort. The experience in the direction of the coast towns is declared to be distinctly encouraging. The people are all clothed ; it is already a reproach to be unable to read and write. The majority of the people are at least nominal Christians, and except in Japan, says Sir Charles, there probably never was such an instance of a non-European race wishing to adopt European civilisation.

Sir Charles Eliot will have his people regarded as at least a semi-civilised race far superior to the best of the Somali and Masai. Indeed he has every hope for them and doubtless the high opinion he expresses of them will incline Government to do more than they otherwise would towards their education and the development of their country. What has been achieved at the coast towns may, with equal hope of success, be attempted inland. Our relations now with the Ogaden Somalis, who are intellectually superior to all the surrounding African tribes, are quite satisfactory though such was not always the case, and it is found that when they forsake their nomadic habits make shrewd traders. True they murdered Mr. Jenner, the Sub-Commissioner, but that tragedy, though thoroughly avenged, was not believed to have been of tribal instigation, but due to personal motives on the part of the actual culprits. Sir Charles Eliot turns longing eyes in the direction of Jubaland, but he warns Government that unless it is prepared to spend a considerable sum of money there, it would be better to refrain from a forward policy. He does not think unfriendly Somalis are likely to attack our fortified posts, but there is a danger of their falling upon British officers moving about the country, and the real danger and importance of the Somalis appear to him to lie not in anything they can do in Jubaland, for if left alone they only fight with one another, but in the menace which they periodically offer to the inhabitants of the fertile littoral of Tanaland. Even for them, however, there is hope, for the report shows Mr. McDougall, the sub-Commissioner of Lamu, to which Archipelago the riverine people fly when the Somalis swoop upon them, has during the past two years established such friendly relations with the Somali Chiefs of the Biskaya section as to induce them to abstain from raiding. Thus it appears that the outlook, from the point of view of the progressive administrator, is bright, provided Government will give him the assistance which circumstances demand.

WAGES AND PROSPERITY.

THE unattractive volume recently published under the supervision of the Director-General of Statistics, which supplies purely statistical information upon the subject of wages and prices in India since 1873, shows conclusively that there is in this country a general tendency for the wages of the agricultural labourer to decline and for the pay of the skilled artisan to increase. No one in India needs to be informed that the agriculturist is worse off than he was years ago—bad seasons and consequent famine have told such a tale upon him that there is little likelihood that he will enjoy a return to complete prosperity for a long time to come. On the other hand, we have patent evidence that the increasing necessities of the big towns are creating a demand for industrial products such as is bound to put the skilled labourer upon a firmer basis as the years go by. And that is the conclusion that we should have arrived at from a perusal of the cryptographic tome, which has been compiled with so much exactitude by the plodding mathematicians of this department of statistics, had we been entirely ignorant of the facts. Some of the figures are worth consideration. We find as a rule that the workman who is paid the least for his labour is the Madras agriculturist. Thus 30 years ago the highest monthly wages he could boast of was about six rupees a month. In 1902 his salary under the most favourable circumstances was only five rupees, and in some districts he had to be content with three. In Burma, where the cultivator of the soil has always earned more money than elsewhere in India, the wages of the agriculturist 30 years ago varied between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20. Now it is noticeable that there were several districts in which he is paid as highly as Rs. 30, but whereas the minimum was Rs. 15 years ago, many labourers now consider Rs. 7 a living wage. In Bombay the agriculturist receives from Rs. 6 to Rs. 11 per mensem. He is paid best in the region around Bombay city and least in Dhulia and Belgaum. Strangely enough in Bombay Presidency the wages of the agriculturist have undergone little or no change during the last 30 years. Turning now to the wages of the skilled artisan we find that the figures are extremely variable. Again Burma heads the list, paying its best workman as much as Rs. 50 and none less than Rs. 12 per mensem. The maximum pay earned by the skilled labourer in this area exhibits an average increase of Rs. 10 per mensem. This increase is, however, much more remarkable in other parts of the country. Thus in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab, and indeed all over the country, with the exception of Bombay, the highest earnings a workman of this class could show was about Rs. 15. In many cases his wages did not rise above five or six rupees. Now it is unusual to see the earnings of a master of any particular craft fall below Rs. 25—very distinct evidence of the demand which has sprung up for the products of the skilled labourer. In Bombay at the present time wages vary in the several districts between Rs. 13 and Rs. 42. Thirty years ago the figures were almost the same. As might be expected, Bombay city pays its workmen best, and in Ahmedabad—a city of clever workmen—we find that wages are lowest. It may not be uninteresting to look at some of the figures in respect of other large towns in India. In Calcutta we find that wages vary between about Rs. 17 and Rs. 19 ; in Delhi the average is Rs. 14. In Madras—a city of very moderate pay—Rs. 16 is the highest earnings that a skilled labourer can hope to obtain. In Rangoon the same artisan would probably secure Rs. 45 as his monthly pay. In all these cities, notwithstanding the influx of labour from the country, there is a tendency for wages to increase. This tendency is, however, making its influence felt so gradually that employers of labour and consumers need not fear that the day is close at hand when labour will be dear.

TRADE WITH TURKEY.

FROM the Austro-Hungarian Consul's Report on the Trade of Bagdad in 1902 we learn many facts interesting at the present moment as showing how extensive the trade of Great Britain and the Indian Empire is with Turkey through Bagdad. Great Britain has by far the greatest proportion of this commerce in her hands, thanks to the fact that Bagdad itself and the people of the south-west of Persia use so much of Manchester textile manufactures, and that the London market imports such an immense quantity of Turkey's goods. The total of the trade for 1902 is valued at £1,200,000, and consisted chiefly of cotton fabrics and yarn sent to Turkey ; gall-nuts, goat-skins, sheep's wool, sheep's-skins, opium, carpets, and gum taken from Bagdad. British India drew from this port last year gall-nuts, opium, and drugs to the amount of only a little over eleven thousand pounds, but we landed there either for Turkey or for transit to Persia nearly £350,000 worth of cotton, yarn, iron, indigo, manufactured articles, tea, jute-sacks, and fine sugar. The Austrian report remarks that the figures for British India show that she has a large share of the Bagdad trade, and comes next to Great Britain in importance. All other European, American, and Eastern countries together do not get more than a two-thirds share of the trade of Bagdad. Brazil gives coffee and Canada takes goat-skins from here ; Russia provides what is needed in the petroleum trade ; Switzerland does most in printed cottons ; while Sweden sends her world-famed matches in huge quantities. The Shah of Persia wisely persists in and even strengthened his decree that aniline dyes must not be imported into his territory with the view of preserving the beauty of colour of the far-famed Persian carpets. Consequently the import of these pernicious dyes through Turkey fell off steadily. The European officials of the Persian Customs Department introduced reforms in the douanes which reduced the flourishing smuggling that had previously reigned, the pilgrims returning from Kerbela driving a roaring trade in this article. They bought the dyes cheap in Bagdad and unloaded in the carpet-making districts of Persia. With the putting down of this contraband commerce the import of aniline dyes declined. India had its share nevertheless in supplying Turkey with some of the liveliest colours, Austria-Hungary with more, but Germany rules the market, with Belgium latterly running her close. Bombay sends Bagdad in Java logs the lion's share, eighty-five per cent. of the wood imported there. Indigo is also brought from Bombay, for Turkey has no great faith in artificial indigo though it is freely offered, and we also send jute-sacks and tin, which comes previously from the Dutch Indies. Indian and Ceylon coffee is imported by Bagdad but not in anything like the quantities that Brazil brings there. Karachi competes boldly with Mosul to supply Bagdad with charcoal, and the comparison between the two sorts is in favour of the Indian. Soap, tamarinds, rice, quicksilver, brass, flour, tea, and sugar were some more of the items which Bombay sends to Turkey in ever increasing proportions. The extra tax of five Turkish pounds per head on exported horses imposed in recent years, and which only added enormously to the charms of smuggling, is now remitted, and henceforth exported horses will be subject to no more than the usual ad valorem duty. India may expect large shipments of Arab horses in the near future.

HONORARY RANK IN THE MILITIA.

IN a recent number of the "Broad Arrow" attention is drawn to the absurdities of honorary rank in the case of Militia officers which a glance at the official Army List will show have now reached a pitch that is positively bewildering. To give an idea as to how ridiculous matters are in this respect we have only to mention that at this moment there are several officers their own seniors and juniors. This has been caused by the grant of honorary rank on disembodiment so that officers of those battalions which have been twice embodied enjoy the distinction of having double honorary Army rank bearing two dates. The length to which this absurdity may be carried does not end here. In cases where an officer may have been promoted in the interval between embodiments he may multiply the enjoyment of rank both Army and Militia still further. To suppose an extreme case it is quite possible for a Militia officer to hold at the same time no less than six different grades of rank. Take for example the case of an officer who formerly served in the Regulars, and who, as a captain on retired pay, took a majority in the Militia. Suppose further that he served in the war, and, as some did, received promotion to be Major in the Reserve of Officers, then if his battalion was twice embodied, and he promoted in the interval, he would, if he had twenty years' total service, become officially : (1) Captain retired pay ; (2) Major Reserve of Officers ; (3) Honorary Major in the Army ; (4) Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia ; (5) Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army ; and (6) Honorary Colonel in the Militia. But, as our contemporary very aptly remarks, besides being absurd such anomalies are mischievous, for they tend to emphasise the fact that rank in the Militia is officially held to be inferior to rank in the Army.

WE received yesterday the following wire from the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club at Poona with reference to the First Extra meeting which has been arranged for to-day : "Weather fine to-day here. Every probability of racing to-morrow."

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment at the Bombay High Court yesterday in a suit instituted by Jivanjee Dinshaw Ghandy and others against Bomonjee Ardasir Wadia, Fanny Wadia, and others, in which the plaintiffs, as the trustees of an indenture of 18th July 1901, whereby the first defendant had settled a sum of Rs 75,000 upon certain trusts, asked the court to determine certain questions connected with the trust. The first defendant is a Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, and it was alleged by him that he married the second defendant, who was alleged to be a Jewess, in England in the year 1892, having first become a convert to the Jewish religion after the performance of all the necessary rites. They now demanded from the trustees the sum of Rs. 22,000 part of the trust monies ; and the latter submitted certain questions for the opinion of the High Court. Upon the evidence recorded on the commission to England his lordship held that it was proved that the first defendant was admitted into the Jewish church, that he intended to make England his home and to be domiciled there, that the first and second defendant were duly married, and that the marriage was valid and effectual in all respects. His lordship ordered Rs. 22,000 out of the trust monies to be paid to the first defendant.

M. LOUBET, according to the "Catholic Herald," refused to receive, during his stay in London, a delegation of Catholics who desired to interview the President on the subject of the expulsion of religious orders from France and the confiscation of their goods.

MR. HARRIS, the "Times'" correspondent in Morocco, has been exchanged against four prisoners named by the Chief, Ressouli. These four prisoners were despatched on board an English ship, which was to bring back Mr. Harris to Tangier.

RATHER serious news comes to Paris from Persia. The Kurds have revolted in several provinces and have given themselves over to every sort of excess. At Ispahan the Governor does not dare to quit his palace. At Tabriz, where is the residence of the heir-apparent, a fanatical movement directed against foreigners gives rise to grave apprehensions.

THE Greek Cabinet, under M. Theotokis, is composed of the following members :—M. Theotokis is President of the Council, with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs ; M. Lavidis is home minister ; M. Lombardo, takes charge of Public Instruction ; M. Calogeropoulo, of Justice ; M. Stephanopoulo, of the Marine; M. Simopoulo is Finance Minister and M. Grivas holds the portfolio of War.

ONE of the conditions of peace imposed on China by the Powers stipulated that the next examination for admission to the third rank in literature should not be held, as it usually is at Pekin This examination, which only takes place every three years, has just been held at Kai-foung-fou, the capital of Honan. Two thousand five hundred candidates went up instead of five thousand, the usual number. Of these, three hundred and twelve passed.

THE STRONG TALE

"FROM GRAVE TO GAY."

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

NAGASAKI, JUNE 15.

"Tumble up you lubbers, the bosun calls below ;
You turn out of bed and land on your head.
Yo-ho, little girls, Yo-ho.'—"COUNTRY GIRL."

PRELUDE :—

The engines of the Hakmaru
Reversed with sudden violence,
And flung me from my upper bunk,
An outrage on my corpulence.
I rose and clutched a wooden rail
And tried to hold me steady, O !
I gazed around to ascertain if they'd
the life-boats ready O !

CHORUS : Round let us bound !

They turned upon us blazing lights,
And lit where cabins ought to be—
A steward put his head in there—
(A sight the likes you never see)
He wore an apol'getic smile
('T may seem to you peculiar)
But then you see, there's reason in't ;
it's infinitely coolier.

CHORUS, &c.

I cried "Avast," "Let go," "Avaunt" ?
"Oh run and get the cutter out" !
"Let go the painter and the paint,"
And tumble every lubber lout,
If that's a pirate boarding us,
Just bring me my best kuppera
I'll skip on deck and in a trice I'll jolly we
lee-scupper her" !

CHORUS.

"If landing's what we' e got to do,
And this is war unto the knife,
I'll hang on to the binnacle,
Nor let the caitiffs take my life"!

But soon we found alarm was vain
'T was but a Jappy doctor man
Who wished to take our temp'rature
afighting with the gay Taipan.

(Chorus and dance, during which the Doctor dropped ov.rboard and hauled shrieking ashore.)

I thought they'd have us overboard ; my Taip is a heavy weight ; full soon his breath was who spent, I sketched a 'propr'ate monument. T mists were thick upon his brow ; the sun, unto wonderment, soon made him call that doctor ba to ask what he in thunder meant. Round let bound !

Sleepily, drowsily, struggled we upward into big saloon ; wandered on deck and blinked in half light, waiting until 'twas noon.

* * *

"Give me a moment's breath," urged the warr impatiently.—Then he was on again !

* * *

"Heigh you !" he ejaculated, addressing the n intelligent of the coolies who swarmed up the sh side, "do you know Pierre Loti ?"

"No," was the reply.

"Have you any acquaintance with Mad Chrysantheme ?"

"Not me !"

"D'you ever hear of Julius Cæsar ?"

"No."

"Tom Tugg ?"

"Garn !"

"Got any fixed ideas on Joe's Preferential Ta scheme, or Belleville boilers ?"

"Ta'at !"

"Are you betting on Lord Northcote going Australia ?"

"Yep."

"Well, I'm not.—Do you know Nanki-poo

"He no blong my pidgin. He blong pie number one, topside Chinaman."

"Not he ! He's quite another kind of man. Co gather round me, and I'll tell you :"

THE TAIPAN'S SONG.

(To the music of the soft samisen.)

A Wand'ring Taipan, he—
A thing of shreds and patches,
Of buttons, pins, and matches
And eke soft goods as well,
His catalogue is long.
Through every market fiddling
From Broach to Khandeish middling
Pengals or Karinjee
Spot, order, M. or G.

Pickled plums and rice, pickled pork and gherk sausages and sauerkraut were served round attar and pan as with us.

But of business done, none.

Smithson straps up his samples in disgust, whi chorus of little Japanese women shuffle along street and a hundred thousand Japanese babies exactly the same size pirouette up and down beach, singing something about milords and gl trotters—which we have undoubtedly become.

In this chapter, however, there will be found of the temples of Japan, the tea houses, and bric-a-brac—that infinitesimal segment national existence which the travellers so pro mistake for the whole, and by so doing, accordin Hon. George N Curzon, fills the educated Japa with such unspeakble indignation.

What struck us as really remarkable was number of legends in Russian characters which had hoisted when decorating their streets in honour. We suppose it was to show their appr tion of the Anglo Japanese Alliance. The Rus officers, who prowled around everywhere, spent mo they hadn't got to spend, and enforced reluc credit by way of increasing their popularity.

Don't believe in the nation of cabinet-mak theory. Prefer to suppose the Japanese are evol from ants—from whence they got that instinc neatness which has been theirs for all time.

Scrambling through a little gorge—everythin little and a little more than little is by much much—reminds you of the crooked little man wi crooked little wife, who did something or o with a crooked little knife.

But I digress, and must again resort to Trott and comparative Geography.

When you get thro' the little gorge you ima yourself at Jarrow and then at Jesmond Dene— a glimpse of the sapphire sea, and you think of tiny cascades which roll down the cinder-tips nightfall at Shields or at Sunderland or Middle And you say it's Devon with a difference—a D of a difference. It's anywhere you like, if the differ is only strong enough. But Nagasaki was al known as the Newcastle of Japan ; nothing a was ever said about the South country.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

THE TREATMENT OF ASIATICS.

OPINION CHANGING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JULY 27.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Ritchie moved the second reading of the South African Loan and War Contribution Bill.

The debate which followed largely turned on the labour question.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that an arrangement might be reached between the Transvaal and India relative to the treatment of Asiatics, but it had not been reached yet.

Present opinion in the Transvaal was hostile to Asiatics, but he was informed that a great change of opinion was occurring, and if petitioned to acquiesce in the employment of Asiatics the Transvaal would not refuse. The question of the employment of Chinese, he said, was premature.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The South African Loan Bill has been read in the Commons a second time without a division.

Mr. Chamberlain mentioned that Lord Milner and the Government were contemplating elaborate irrigation for the Transvaal which will begin with the damming of the River Vaal if clear evidence is forthcoming that the latter will be remunerative.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

KING AND QUEEN AT BELFAST.

A STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The King and Queen arrived at Belfast to-day and met with the same enthusiastic reception as at Dublin.

His Majesty to-day unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, JULY 28.

His Majesty, speaking at Belfast, said his highest ambition was to follow in his mother's footsteps, and make the maintenance of peace among the nations his constant aim.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM MANCHURIA.

PREPARING FOR WAR CONTINGENCIES.

Reuter wires from Peking that Russia has prohibited the export of wheat from Manchuria to Japan whither large quantities have recently been shipped apparently with the object of preparing for war contingencies.

The "Standard" says that text has been published in Berlin of a convention between Russia and Japan alleged to have been signed when General Kuropatkin was at Tokio.

THE CAPE DEFENCE SCHEME.

CONVERTING THE OPPOSITION.

"THE LOWEST DEPTHS OF MEANNES."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

A cable from the "Indian Daily News" London correspondent states that the Ministerial explanations as to the proposed contribution by India towards the cost of the troops at the Cape have converted some of the opponents of the scheme, including Mr. Goschen.

In a debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Cust characterised the proposal as a descent to the lowest depths of meanness.

The "Times" is significantly silent on the subject, and speculation is rife as to the ultimate issue.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, JULY 23.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha, at a meeting held on Saturday last, resolved that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras should be called at an early date to protest against the proposal of the War Office to charge India with a portion of the cost of keeping a British Garrison in South Africa The Mahajana intends in the meantime to submit memorials to the Governor General in Council and to the House of Commons

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FISCAL POLICY.

STATEMENT BY HIS BROTHER.

THE ENQUIRY A PRETENCE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent, wiring on July 26th, says that Mr. Arthur Chamberlain is actively opposing his brother's fiscal policy, and declares that the fiscal enquiry is a pretence.

PROSPECTS OF A DISSOLUTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent wires that the "Daily Telegraph" in a recent article states: "It is positive that no dissolution will take place this year, even if the threatened Cabinet secessions occur."

BOURNEMOUTH Town Council negatived a recommendation of their tramway committee to run trams on Sunday. It was stated that Sunday trams would bring a profit of £2,500, but the objectors said they would be the "thin end of the wedge" to Sunday steam-boats and Sunday bands.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AMERICA CUP RACE.

RELIANCE SELECTED AS DEFENDER.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Reliance has been selected to defend the America Cup.

THE STEWARD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Steward Cup at Goodwood:—

Dumbarton Castle	1
Nabot	2
Le Blizon	3

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. DONALD NICOL.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The death is announced of Mr. Donald Nicol, member for Argyllshire.

[Mr. Donald Ninian Nicol was a barrister, practising on the Northern Circuit. He was educated at Glasgow and at Queen's College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1870. He was a County Councillor for Argyllshire, and was married to a daughter of the late Sir Edward Bates, the Liverpool ship-owner. He was 59 years of age. In politics he was Conservative. The result of the last election was—Mr. D. N. Nicol (C) 3,834, Mr. J. S. Ainsworth (R) 3,234; majority 600.]

MORE ABOUT LORD NORTHCOTE.

TO REPLACE LORD MINTO IN CANADA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

It is reported that Lord Northcote will shortly replace Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada

THE LATE POPE.

REQUIEM MASS AT CALCUTTA.

The Requiem Service in honour of the late Pope at Moorghehalla Cathedral, Calcutta, yesterday, was very imposing. The sacred edifice was draped in deep black. A superb catafalque was erected in the sanctuary, and candelabra and lighted tapers gave the place a mournful appearance. The crowd was too large for the accommodation. Hundreds were standing on the grounds outside. The Papal flag, lowered to half mast, floated prominently on the front of the parapet. The Archbishop celebrated the Pontifical Requiem Mass, and the Rev. Fr. Neut delivered an eloquent funeral oration.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SUB-CIRCLE CURRENCY NOTES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India regarding the proposal to withdraw the special privilege in the matter of the encashment that now attaches to sub circle currency notes. They say that the trade country would be distinctly inconvenienced if the use of the currency notes for remittance purposes were prohibited, and also tend to restrict circulation of such notes. They trust that the policy of doing everything to popularise the note will prevail as in the past, and that the proposal which is now advanced be finally withdrawn.

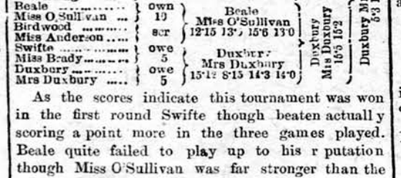
POONA BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES (HANDICAP).

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JULY 27.

RESULT.



As the scores indicate this tournament was won in the first round Swifte though beaten actually scoring a point more in the three games played. Beale quite failed to play up to his reputation though Miss O'Sullivan was far stronger than the other ladies playing. The handicap on the whole was a poor one, but only bore out what has been long discovered in England, viz., that in badminton strong players besides owing must give points, viz., add points to their opponent's score.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

A VISIT TO ANANTAPUR.

MADRAS, JULY 8.

The Governor arrived at Anantapur last Sunday. On the 27th he visited Munro Hall where Sir Thomas Munro, the Collector of the then ceded districts, administered justice and conducted his office. Replying, to the address of welcome of the members of the Anantapur District Board, His Excellency said the primary object of tours in the districts was to ascertain the moral and material condition of the people. The example of Sir Thomas Munro was, and always would be, one which the Governors of Madras must try to emulate. When notwithstanding the deficient rainfall constant periods of scarcity and famine from which Anantapur had suffered, the District Board's address stated that they had no tales of grievance to present, there must be recognised in the Board a spirit of courageous contentment and confidence in the Government which caused him lively satisfaction.

THE CHEATING CASE AT MADRAS.

ACCUSED TO HAVE A CIVIL TRIAL.

BANGALORE, JULY 28.

In the cases of cheating against Messrs Plant and Rickford the military authorities say that they have no objection to the accused being tried by civil power. The Officer Commanding the Essex Regiment has accordingly undertaken to produce them before the District Magistrate on Thursday next at 11 o'clock on which date the trial will begin.

THE COSSIPORE MILLS.

TO BE REMOVED TO ISHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have sanctioned the removal of the steel plant and rolling mills from Cossipore, and their re-establishment on a larger scale, and as a separate charge, at Ishapur. The necessary funds will be provided in the military budget estimates.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT FRIDAY'S MEETING.

The business for next Friday's Council meeting is now settled. It comprises in the introduction of Bills—(1) To regulate the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession, and sale of white arsenic generally; and (2) to further amend the Transfer of Property Act 1882. Two Bills, already introduced, will also be referred to the Select Committees, namely, (1) Extradition and Rendition of the Criminals Consolidation Bill to Messrs. Arundel and Raleigh, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, and Sir Lewis Tupper; and (2) the Central Provinces Municipalities Bill to Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Sir Lewis Tupper, and Mr. Raleigh.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 28.

A reference is being made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the subject of the improvement in the rate of pension to departmental warrant officers.

A scheme for the formation of cyclist companies or sections in volunteer corps is before the Government of India, but it is doubtful whether funds will be available for carrying it into effect at present

The Government of India have decided, in modification of the existing rules, that when in future an officiating vacancy occurs on the establishment of the General Officers commanding first and second class districts in the four commands, and in which full staff pay is available, it shall rest with the Commander in Chief to determine which officiating officers, in whatever command he may be serving, is to draw full staff salary, each case to be decided as it arises.

BANGALORE, JULY 23.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. C. Butler, 6th Dragoon Guards, who has been appointed to the command of the 5th Dragoon Guards, leaves Bangalore to-morrow with Mrs. Butler on short leave before assuming command.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

INDUSTRIAL AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

DAWN OF TRADES UNIONISM.

COLOMBO, JULY 28.

The Australian papers contain the following telegrams:—To allay the agitation in industrial circles in Russia, the Czar has authorised the workers to bargain collectively with employers through their elected representatives.

THE NEW YORK BUILDING STRIKE.

ENORMOUS LOSS TO THE TRADE.

The loss resulting to the building trade in New York by the recent strike is estimated at £13,000,000 sterling.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

BY ORDER FROM GLASGOW.

A Glasgow firm of engineers has obtained the contract to supply twenty locomotives for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE CONFERENCE AT PORT ARTHUR.

A RUSSIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The conference proceeding at Port Arthur has discussed the consolidation of Russia's Far Eastern possessions under a Governor-General.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

AN ADMIRALTY RELIEF SHIP.

The "Terra Nova" goes to the relief of "Discovery" being directed by the Admiralty.

HOT WEATHER IN AMERICA.

MANY DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE.

Thirty eight deaths have occurred in New York from sunstroke, and in the past few days eighteen additional have been reported.

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

MARQUIS ITO TAKES THE REINS.

With reference to the political crisis in Japan, it is settled that the Marquis Ito becomes President of the Privy Council.

BOTHA AND BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

A GIGANTIC FRAUD.

A VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Botha represents Britain's pecuniary assistance and Milner's report on progress as a gigantic fraud, whereby the Boers have been despoiled and the British taxpayer deceived. He accuses Great Britain of transferring the education of Boer children to Romanist Sacerdotalists.

Botha arrives in Europe to confer with Kruger and Leyds, but will not visit London.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. CHOATE'S SUGGESTION.

A MARK OF RECIPROCAL ESTEEM.

Mr. Choate, speaking at a banquet on the 12th instant, suggested that, to specially mark the reconciliation and affection between America and England, a statue of Washington should be erected in London, and one of Victoria at Washington.

KING EDWARD'S DIPLOMACY.

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK OF IT.

German opinion is awakening to the significance of the part the King is taking in the development of Britain's relations with the new pacific coalitions.

RAPID TRAVELLING AT HOME.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

The Great Western Railway Company's express carried the Prince and Princess of Wales from Paddington to Plymouth, a distance of 246 miles, in 241 minutes.

DELAGO BAY AMENITIES.

PORTUGUESE VERSUS BOERS

Several Portuguese attacked and stabbed four members of the Boer contingent, who returned to Delagoa from Somaliland. One died. The assailant was arrested

THE IMMIGRATION ACT IN MANILA.

BRITISH CLERK PREVENTED FROM LANDING.

A British clerk, under an engagement with the Chartered Bank, was prevented landing at Manila owing to the Immigration Act in force there, which forbids the introduction of labour under contract.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr. S. Rabsch, presiding. There were present: Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Caffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

OVERCROWDING IN THE CITY.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE DISPLACED POPULATION.

The Board resumed consideration of the question of temporarily housing on the Kennedy Sea Face the poor displaced by the Board's schemes to prevent overcrowding in the city.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in the course of his minute on the above subject, stated that he gave to the scheme placed before the Board his qualified approval and asked them to consider three points before they adopted the scheme. The first point he made was with regard to the number of people to be accommodated in semi-permanent chawls. He urged the board to ascertain first if the poor people displayed by schemes Nos 2 and 3 would be willing to occupy such chawls. He mentioned the instance of the semi-permanent chawl built at Agripada which had remained vacant up to now. These chawls had no plinth, and the rooms were small and damp. If the semi-permanent chawls were to be built on the same pattern, he had great doubts as to the success of the scheme. He therefore thought that if at all any accommodation was to be provided it should be limited to five thousand people. The second point he made was of a most important nature, namely, the character of the accommodation to be provided so as to afford protection to the inmates of the chawls from the inclemencies of the weather. It was to be remembered that the force of the south-west monsoon on the Kennedy Sea Face was very great so the structures should be of such material as to effectually protect the inmates. The ground was very low there and was generally under water during the monsoon. Hence it would be necessary to have high plinths for the chawls, otherwise the rooms would be damp and the poor people were likely to fall victims to fever and pneumonia. He urged therefore that the scheme was bound to fail if these precautions were not taken, and these meant a large outlay of money. The third point was in connection with the notices which were served to the promoters of the Health Camps. He deprecated this entirely and mentioned the widespread feeling of disappointment and uneasiness which this unnecessary action had caused among those who had been resorting to the camps for the last five years. He said that it was the Municipal Commissioner who had first conceived the idea of erecting such health camps for the different communities. He had given them the facilities of healthy sites, water connexion and arrangements, and light. These facilities induced the leaders of the different communities to erect such camps for the middle and poorer classes of their communities and had prevailed upon them to shift to such camps whenever their houses in the city or in their neighbourhood were infested with plague. Thus these camps had served a very useful sanitary purpose, and had been instrumental in saving many people who otherwise would have fallen victims to plague. He therefore strongly urged that the notices should be withdrawn and the sites for the camps of the different communities be attached as before."

The Chairman moved: (1) "That all the available area on the Kennedy Sea Face between the Churney Road Gardens and the Marine Lines Station as is necessary should be reserved for putting about 5,000 of the poorer classes displaced by the demolition of the properties in connection with the scheme II, (2), The Engineer should submit plans and estimates for putting the people, prepared in consultation with the Health Officer, so that all sanitary requirements may be provided for; the huts should be of the cheapest possible construction that will last two or three years; and (3) the balance of the available land not required, should again be made over to the Municipal Commissioner for use as health campsites in the past few years."

Dr. Viegas said he did not know how far these semi-permanent huts or structures would be unavailable for the poorer classes during the monsoon. He was informed that the condition of the soil was not such as to make such structures unhabitable during the rainy season. If they could make sufficient provision against that contingency he had nothing to say. He would next direct the attention of the Board to the question of cost. He thought before committing itself to the scheme the Board should consider how much it would cost. If the huts were to be demolished after two or three years as implied in the Chairman's proposition, it would be worth while considering whether the money would not be better utilised by raising permanent structures.

The Chairman observed that the question of cost would be referred to the Board's Engineer after they had adopted the scheme. If the cost proved prohibitive, it would be for the Trustees to decide whether they should go in for it.

Sir James Willcocks said it was not desirable on sanitary grounds to accommodate the displaced poor on the Kennedy Sea Face. It would be better if the Board pushed on the work of building the chawls in other places. If the huts on the Kennedy Sea Face were not habitable in the monsoon, the money would be as good as wasted. The military authorities intended to remove the native regiment from the lines near the Crawford Market, and he thought the lines could be utilised for the purpose the Board had in view.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola suggested that the consideration of the subject be postponed and in the meantime it should be ascertained: (1) What would be the cost of the scheme; (2) whether it was possible for people to live sanitarily at the place under consideration during the monsoon months; and (3) when would the military lines near the Crawford Market would be available for use. He said their object was to accommodate the displaced people in the huts during the time the Board's schemes were in progress. This would necessitate their providing accommodation to the people during monsoon also.

The Chairman said his view was, and what, he thought, Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, desired was that the people should be taken out to this area during the period when the plague was prevalent.

Mr. T. W. Caffe was opposed to accommodating the people on the Kennedy Sea Face. The original intention was to accommodate 25,000 people. Now that the number had been brought down to 5,000 he asked whether it would not be desirable to locate them elsewhere.

The Chairman said it was very difficult to find suitable areas.

Sir James Willcocks remarked it was no use building semi-permanent huts, which could be used in certain parts of the year only. He thought about 25,000 people could be accommodated in the lines which were shortly to be vacated. He moved an amendment to the effect that no portion of the Kennedy Sea Face be used for housing the poor displaced by the Board's operations.

Mr. Harvey thought the ground on which Sir James and others opposed the utilization of the area on the Kennedy Sea Face was a sentimental one.

Mr. Sassoon J. David said he could not see why they should not provide huts on the areas opened up by the demolition of the properties taken up.

The amendment moved by Sir James Willcocks was then put to the vote and carried. It was then taken as substantive proposition and against that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved another amendment to the effect that the consideration of the subject be postponed and in the meantime the chairman be requested to make inquiries as to whether there were available areas in parts of the city other than the Kennedy Sea Face.

The amendment on being put to the vote seven members voted for, and an equal number against it. The Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment which was declared to have been carried.

The Board then adjourned.

MR. TOM BIRD, the well-known surgeon, who has so long been associated with Guy's as an attending surgeon, has, on his retirement from that position, had the compliment paid him of being placed on the consulting staff of that hospital.

THE warship Guichen, which carried President Loubet on his peaceful mission to England, is named after one of the most famous French admirals of the eighteenth century. Count Guichen was in high command in the indecisive action off Ushant in 1778, which brought Admiral Keppel before a court-martial, which acquitted him. Guichen afterwards commanded in the West Indies, where he thrice fought Lord Rodney, if not with success, at least with credit. His last action was in 1781 with Kempenfelt, so soon to go down with the Royal George in Portsmouth Habour. Kempenfelt captured some of Guichen's convoys, but had to retire before his superior force. Count Guichen retired as "Lieutenant-General des Armees Navales" in 1782, when he was seventy, and lived eight years after. He is, perhaps, the only French Admiral who met the English several times without suffering a severe beating.

A PARSEE'S MARRIAGE WITH A JEWESS.

CONSTRUCTION OF A TRUST COMPANY SETTLEMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Jivanjee Dinshaw Ghandy and others against Bomanjee Ardesir Wadia, Fanny Wadia, and others. The plaintiffs are the trustees of an indenture of July 1901, whereby the first defendant settled a sum of Rs. 75,000 upon certain trusts, and the court was asked to determine certain questions connected with the trust.

Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiffs and the Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., for the first and second defendants.

The plaintiffs were the trustees of an indenture, dated the 18th of July, 1901, whereby the first defendant settled a sum of Rs. 75,000 upon the following trusts. The trustees should, with the consent in writing of Bomanjee Wadia during his life time, and after his death at the discretion of the trustees, invest the sum in one of the modes of investment authorised with power for the trustees. The trustees should pay and apply the income of the trust funds for the maintenance and support, or otherwise, for the benefit of Bomanjee Wadia during his life, in such manner in all respects as the trustees should in their uncontrolled discretion think fit. After the death of Bomanjee Wadia, the trustees should stand possessed of the trust funds for one or more of the following persons, viz., the wife and child, or the children of Bomanjee Wadia; the three sisters of Wadia, namely Perozbai, Heerabai, and Sherinbai, and the brothers of Wadia in such share and manner as Wadia by deed or will might appoint. By a deed poll, dated the 30th October, 1902, the first defendant irrevocably appointed that, from and after his death, the trustees should stand possessed of the funds for the second defendant absolutely, to be a vested interest in her immediately upon the execution of the deed poll. The first defendant was a Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, and it was alleged by him that he married the second defendant, who was alleged to be a Jewess, in England in the year 1894, having first become a convert to the Jewish religion. The marriage of the first and second defendants was alleged to have been performed according to the Jewish rites and ceremonies. The first and second defendants, after the date of the alleged marriage, returned to Bombay and lived here, but they subsequently quarrelled and the second defendant went to England. The first defendant at the date of the indenture of 18th July 1901, and for some time previously was much embittered against the second defendant and was on hostile terms with her. The plaintiffs were informed and believed that the first defendant had commenced some divorce proceedings against the second defendant and that an agreement was entered into between the first and second defendants by which they agreed to live separate, the first defendant to pay the second defendant £10 a month. At some date prior to the deed poll of 1902, the first and second defendants appeared to have settled their differences. The first defendant, for the larger portion of the period subsequent to his alleged conversion and marriage, resided in Bombay as an orthodox Parsee, wearing the sacred "sudra" and thread, and otherwise conforming himself as a member of the Parsee community and not as a Jew. The first and second defendants had now demanded from the plaintiffs, as trustees of the indenture of 1901, the sum of Rs. 22,000, part of the trust moneys, alleging that under the terms of the trust deed and the deed poll, the plaintiffs were bound to pay to them the amount. The plaintiffs had no knowledge whether the first defendant was converted to the Jewish religion, whether he was married to the second defendant according to the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish religion and they had not produced any proof to the plaintiffs of such conversion and marriage beyond a certificate of conversion in the Hebrew language, in which it was stated, among other things, that he underwent the religious immersion in accordance with the Jewish law, and his name in Israel was, Reuben, the son of Abraham. The certificate of marriage was also in the Hebrew language. The plaintiffs were advised that they could not undertake the responsibility of accepting the certificates as legal or sufficient proof of the conversion and marriage. They were also advised that they could not undertake the responsibility of deciding whether the alleged conversion was a real conversion or not, especially having regard to the fact that the first defendant had subsequently lived and behaved as if he was still a follower of the Zoroastrian religion. They were also advised that even, if the form of marriage according to the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish religion was gone through, such ceremonies did not constitute the second defendant, the wife of the first defendant, having regard to the Parsi Marriage Act. Questions had, therefore, arisen in the administration of the trust by the plaintiffs, viz., (1) whether they, as trustees, were bound to pay to the first and second defendants the sum of Rs. 22,000, the only proof of the alleged conversion and marriage, apart from the statements of the first and second defendants, being only the certificates, (2) whether the certificates were evidence on which the plaintiffs were bound to act; (3) whether the first defendant was a real convert to the Jewish faith; (4) whether, assuming the first defendant was a convert to the Jewish faith, and was married to the second defendant according to the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish religion, such marriage was a valied marriage in law; (5) whether the second defendant was the wife of the first defendant; (6) whether the plaintiffs were bound on the date of the taking out of the summons to pay to the defendants the Rs. 22,000 demanded from them, or whether they were not justified, in the present state of affairs, in refusing to pay the sum to the defendants; and (7) how was the amount to be raised if the plaintiffs were bound to pay the same.

The third, fourth and fifth defendants were made parties as being interested in the decision of the above questions. They were sisters of the first defendant.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment, said that the first defendant was the settler, and the second his alleged wife, Fanny, a European Jewess. The suit was brought on an originating summons in chambers, but that did not give the Court sufficient, and, therefore, a commission was issued to England, and the suit was now put down for hearing and final disposal. Upon the evidence recorded on commission the court held the following facts proved: (1) that the first defendant was admitted into the Jewish Church; (2) that the first defendant intended to make England his home and to be domiciled in England; (4) that on the 27th September 1892, the first and the second defendants were married at the St. John's Synagogue; (5) that the marriage was valid and effectual in all respects. Referring to the law relating to the question, his lordship said that in the first place, no authority had been cited; and the court was not able to find any, which prevented a Parsi from changing his religion if he was minded to do so; but in the present case, his lordship apprehended that as the Advocate-General had pointed out the fact of the first defendant having undergone certain Jewish rites was evidence of his "bona fides" in becoming a convert to the Jewish religion. All the formalities of the marriage were complied with in the present case. The Court was of opinion that, as regarded the form of marriage in question, it was valid. His lordship answered the first six questions in the affirmative, and ordered Rs. 22,000 to be paid to the first defendant. The plaintiffs should sell so much of the securities in which the trust funds were invested as would produce the amount and pay for the costs of all parties, such costs to be taxed as between attorney and client, including the costs of the commission and the costs reserved. The sum was ordered to be paid to Messrs. Payne & Co., the constituted attorneys of the first and second defendants.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Armstrong Mr W O	Kinsey't Mr A B
Bellamey Mr A L	Lewis Mr S J
Beattie Mr and Mrs J B	Lushington Mr and Mrs J L
Beattie Mr J	Lushington Mrs and Miss
Bannerman Capt M P	Leitch Mr A F
Bosanquet Lieut E S	McDowell Mr E H
Butchart Mr J A	Nelson Mr R A
Burt Mr H J	Newsome Mr J W
Dickerson Mr A	Paterson Mr J
Finlay Mr A M	Smith Mr A T
Fawsett Major P G	Stokes Lieut-Col O M F
Gray Mr C M	Stanton Miss
Green Mr G V	Spalding Comdr B B
Harkness Mr G	Tinker Mr A
Ilos Lieut F W	Treecairne Mr and Mrs
Ilos Lieut F A	Watts Lieut J F
Kahn Mr W N	Wilson Mr E D

SUBSTANTIAL increases both in exports and imports are notified in the Board of Trade returns for June. The imports were valued at £41,295,550, as compared with £40,665,315 in June last year, being an increase of £630,235, and the exports at £22,71,960, as against £21,252,383, an increase of £1,019,577.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

FRY'S BIG SCORE.

HARROW VS. ETON.

LONDON, JULY 10.

MATCHES between Gentlemen and Players have been played for close upon a century. The game which began at Lord's on Monday is the 155th match under the title. Of the 154 games already played, all but nineteen have been contested on level terms. In these nineteen the Players allowed the Gentlemen either extra men or some professional bowlers, or both Nevertheless, they won nine games to the seven successes of the amateurs. Leaving these games against odds out of account this week's game is the 136th on level term. Of the 135 played the Gentlemen have won fifty-three and the Players fifty three, while twenty seven have been drawn, and one game (at the Oval) ended in a tie. At one time the match was confined to Lord's and in all seventy games have been decided at headquarters, as against forty-six at the Oval, six each at Hastings and Scarborough, two at Brighton, and five at Prince's now, of course, a ground of the past. Of the seventy games played at Lord's, the Players have won thirty-six, while the Amateurs have won twenty-seven, so that the latter, in spite of some notable successes, are still a long way behind on the general figures. This, of course, is just what one would expect, for the bowling of the Players has in most years, been superior to that of the Amateurs, and good bowling, other things being equal, always wins games. The Players' eleven in the match at Lord's was less representative than usual Lockwood's success, not only in this particular match but also in all "big" games, has been so decided that no players' eleven—indeed, no England eleven—can be pronounced representative unless it includes the Surrey player. Last season Lockwood scored 100 and took nine wickets for 106 runs, seven being taken in the second innings for 63 runs by some of the finest bowling seen last year. In the previous year he did equally well, while in the last four games at Lord's he has taken twenty four wickets at a cost of 345 runs, and has a batting average of 38. His omission is said to be due to a falling off in his batting This was not in evidence at Brighton on Saturday, when he saved Surrey from defeat by a masterly defensive innings of nearly 2 1-2 hours' duration. Hirst's absence in a different category. He is resting his injured knee. Hearne has, however, been purposely omitted, and in this case the mistake made is quite as great as in that of Lockwood. Without these three men no Players' eleven is complete. Rhodes, too, should have been given preference to Hargreave, whose success has been spasmodic and who cannot be compared with Rhodes as a batsman.

One will search in vain the eventful history of cricket for a parallel to Wednesday's extraordinary play. The scoring of 481 runs in a single day in a first-class match is in itself a rarity, but for so many runs to be scored for two wickets in a representative match is a "record." The bare figures point to a complete triumph of the bat over the ball; in reality, there was no such triumph, at least in the sense in which that phrase is usually employed. Not the least remarkable feature of a remarkable day was that scarcely an over was sent down by the best of the bowlers which did not contain one or more balls that required careful watching and playing, while the number of times the ball beat the bat, and the number of overs during which the batsmen were puzzled and "stuck up," was so large that the luck of the game has rarely asserted itself so strongly. Another remarkable feature was that not a single chance was given by any of the three batsmen who added 426 to the overnight total of 74. It is frequently stated that if all the chances offered were accepted big scores would be rare. It is often added that few centuries, much less scores of 200, are made without the batsmen offering a catch. Both statements are true, but the cricket afforded the decided exception that proves the rule. There were some miss-hits, but none came to hand, while all the deep hits were so well placed that none of the outfields could get near them. Rapid as was the scoring, the batting was quite devoid of that recklessness which had distinguished the play of the Amateurs as a side in the first innings. Fry always appeared to be scoring faster than was the case. His restraint was simply wonderful, considering the fact that he was 4 1-2 hours at the wickets with two unsettling intervals between, and was, in all, batting for 5 1-2 hours. It is hardly necessary to say that several records, individual and collective, were broken, and that more might have gone had Maclaren not "declared" for some not very apparent reason at ten minutes past five. The total of 500 for 2 is relatively to the wickets down much the largest ever made in the match at Lord's or indeed in any of the games played elsewhere under the same title. Not since the Players made the 500 required to win in 1900 has anything approaching Wednesday's batting been seen in the game. Fry added yet another record to his list. By scoring 232 not out, he beat the previous best score in the Lord's match, the 169 of W. G. Grace, made so far back as 1876. His score is the third of over 200 made in the 154 games between Gentlemen and Players, and is second to the 247 of R. Abel at the Oval in 1901. That Fry would have beaten Abel's score is highly probable, but Maclaren apparently was not thinking of records when he declared, for he had then made 168 himself, and might easily have finished with a "second" best for the Lord's match. Since 1876 no batsman save J. T. Brown, who made 163 in 1900, has made 100 or over, and there is no instance on record of two batsmen on the same side exceeding 150 in the same match at Lord's, while there are only five instances of two batsmen on the same side reaching 100.

Sincerity is the keynote of all the utterances of Lord Harris but it is at least doubtful, in view of recent experience whether his plea for "a fast-r style of play," urged at the meeting of the Cricketers' Fund Friendly Society, was timorously made on the eve of the Amateurs having to face a big total by the Players. Cautious cricket is, doubtless as "dull" to the uneducated eye as Lord Harris declares it to be, but there can be no question that the sacrifice of soundness at the shrine of brilliancy has been the main, though not the only, cause of the heavy defeats inflicted by the Players upon the Gentlemen at Lord's in the two last games A man's cricket, if at all characteristic naturally reflects his temperament. Physical powers, except in rare cases, really count for little, and hence the style of play adopted will depend largely upon how a man takes the game. If he takes it seriously—makes, that is to say, a profession of it—studies his own weakness and strength he will, by process of elimination in some directions, and perfection by practice in others, become a great self-made bat, like C. B. Fry among the Amateurs, and F. Abel among the professionals. The second day's play at Lord's afford another convincing proof that the tendency towards brilliancy does not make for success, or, at least, does not carry with it any assurance of success. The great lesson of the last two games at Lord's between the Amateurs and Professionals has been the value of restraint, and the liability of the most brilliant batting strides on paper to get themselves out for totals so small that they can be truthfully said to flatter the bowling. To be laboriously careful is doubtless less heroic than being dashing beyond the verge of recklessness, but the first innings of the Amateurs was assuredly reminiscent of that extraordinary display in 1901 when the Amateurs, with nothing to play for but a draw—they were set over 405 to get in 3 3-4 hours on a slightly worn wicket—hit out in such fashion and got themselves out so quickly through the faster style, that they appeared to be trying to win the game for the Players, rather than to save themselves from defeat History repeated itself. The Players, as in 1901, were in a practically safe position, yet, instead of forcing the game—Lord Harris would here find a splendid instance for his plea—they played steadily, Hayward batting for nearly ninety minutes for 17 runs, while Knight added only 41 to his overnight score in eighty minutes. Hargreave alone hit out with a will and played what was in the circumstances, the

proper game. H. Martyn, it is understood, will practically give up first-class cricket after the Gentlemen v. Players' match. Indeed, he speaks of the game now in progress as his last first class match. Business will claim all his time. He will be a great loss, for he is the best amateur wicket keeper of the day.

Although the Gentlemen v. Players at the Oval does not carry the same importance as the correspondence match at Lord's, it generally provides some interesting cricket, and, given fine weather, as was the case on Thursday, the Surrey Executive are always sure of a good gate. What, unlike the M.C.C., they cannot command are thoroughly representative teams, and though the sides that took the field at Kennington are strong at all points, only some eight or nine of the twenty-two players have any real pretensions to play in such a fixture. Of those who appeared earlier in the week only one—C. J. Burnup—is playing in the present game for the amateurs, while in the professional team Tunnicliffe, Quaife, J.T. Hearne, Rhodes, Strudwick, and Richardson are taking the places of Tyldesley, J. Gunn, Braund, Hunter, Barnes and Haigreave. A pleasant feature of the match was the reappearance of the veteran W. G. Grace, who first played at the Oval in 1865. The Players were much the stronger on paper, and it was some compensation for the others to win the toss. The day's play was not remarkable for brilliancy, Beldam, Burnup, and Jessop alone relieving the batting from dulness. Arnold's four wickets for 44 was the best bit of bowling for the Players. C. B. Fry gave further proof at Brighton of the wonderful form he is in this season. Only last Friday he finished an innings of 200 against Surrey. At Lord's, at the beginning of the present week, after being dismissed for 5 in the first innings of the Gentlemen, he scored 222, not out, and at Brighton, in the first of the two annual engagements between Sussex and Hampshire, he put together a score of 160. Thus in each one of three consecutive games he has run into three figures. His innings yesterday was his sixth hundred this season. He made 174 against Worcestershire at Brighton, 181 against Lancashire at Old Trafford 234 against Yorkshire at Brighton, and within the last seven days 200 against Surrey, 222 (not out) against the Players and 160 against Hampshire. His innings yesterday brought his aggregate to 1,737, or over a hundred runs more than he made during the whole of last summer. Not the least remarkable feature of these many triumphs is his wonderful power of endurance, for he had four hours and a half at the wickets on Wednesday and three hours and forty minutes yesterday. Going in first yesterday, he was fourth out at 287. He started rather quietly, but when once he had settled down he hit with tremendous power, and always had a complete command over the bowling brought against him. He scored almost equally well in all directions, making a number of fine square cuts, but the great feature of his batting was, as usual, on-driving. He hit twenty-two 4's, two 3's, and ten 2's, and scarcely a single faulty stroke could be urged against this play.

Despite the brilliantly fine weather, the attendance at the opening of the Eton and Harrow match was much smaller than usual. The teams played as announced, and were thefore :—

Eton.—K. I. Nicholl (captain), P. F. C. Williams, G. C. Campbell, A. F. Lambert, E. N. S. Crankshaw, D. C. Boles, G. Aspinall, W. N. Tod, R. B. Scholfied, C. E. Hatfield, and C. E. Lucas.

Harrow.—R. E. H. Baily (capt.), R. G. Barnes, G. A. Phelips, W. S. Bolton, R. W. P. Henery, F. Forster T. B. Clutterbuck, E. H. Crake, C. B. W. Magnay, C. S. Rattigan, and R. Foster.

Eton had three old choices (Nicholl, Williams, and Campbell) and Harrow four (Baily, Barnes, Phelips, and Bolton). The Harrovians, on winning the toss, of course decided to take first innings, and commenced with Magnay and Rattigan to the bowling of Hatfield and Scholfield. Hatfield is a left slow bowler and Scholfield right hand rather above medium. Rattigan made the first 4 of the match, a beautiful off drive off Scholfield but in the same over he was dismissed by a very fine catch at second slip, low down with the right hand, by the Eton captain. Bolton came in with the score at 10 for one wicket, but Magnay did most of the scoring. Bolton was beaten, and nearly bowled, by his first ball, but Magnay hit Scholfield for a couple of 4's and a 3, and very early roused the enthusiasm of the Harrow partisans. Bolton made a few moderate strokes, but at 29 played on the Hatfield. Baily, the captain, came next, and before the total had been increased Magnay gave a sharp chance at the wicket off Scholfield, which was not accepted.

Henery joined his captain and the 50 went up after an hour's play. Then Tod relieved Scholfield and this left-handed deliveries somewhat puzzled the batsmen. Several times he beat Henery Eton were the favourities, and they had no reason to be dissatisfied with their work up to the present for Harrow, on a hard and fast wicket, ought to have scored more runs. The total had only reached 56 when the Eton attack met with another success, Hatfield clean bowling Henery with a ball that kept very low. Barnes came next and scored a lucky couple off Hatfield, but Baily was the only batsman to show anything like firstclass form, Bailey, seeing the damage that Hatfield was doing—he had taken three out of four wickets—attempted to knock him off, and scored several 4's off him. The result was that at 75 Boles was deputed to bowl at the pavilion end, but the change did Harrow no good, for in his second over Boles clean bowled Barnes, and half the side were out for 76. Two runs later the Harrow captain was easily caught at slip having batted an hour and a quarter for 27. Crake and Forster were now associated and through they displayed no lack of confidence the score rose but slowly the bowling and fielding being better than the batting. Crake put a little life into the game by off driving Tod very finely to the boundary, and getting Boles twice to the on for 2s. At 94 Tod retired in favour of Scholfield, and Forster sent up the 100 with a fine cut off him along the ground after the innings and been in progress a few minutes over two hours. Hatfield returned to the attack at the pavilion end Forster, who with a couple of fine cuts from Scholfield, had passed Crake score, hitthe new bowler with a well timed stroke to the leg boundary. Scholfield at 113 gave way to Lambert, who had Crake caught and bowled in his first over. The wicket had put on 35 runs in half an hour. With the total unaltered Forster was bowled by a beautiful ball from Hatfield, and with one run added Phelips was nearly caught and bowled by Lambert Another single and Phelips was clean bowled off stump by Hatfield, who was doing excellent with the ball. Forster came in last, but after he had one ball Clutterbuck was caught at the wicket, and the innings closed for 115, having lasted two hours and thirty five minutes. It was a very poor effort under the conditions.

PHILATELISTS must be falling over each other at the present time in their anxiety to obtain the Servian stamp of the hour. So great has been the official desire to "sink all connection" with the late dynasty that the supply of postage-stamps bearing the head of King Alexander and which needs must serve until another design has been provided with that of King Peter) are now stamped with an impression of the Servian Royal Arms, sufficiently large to totally obliterate all likeness of the late monarch.

AMONG the special correspondents of the French newspapers attracted to London by M. Loubet's visit was M. Pierre Mille, who has sent to "Le Temps" some very interesting comments on his experiences. "Nothing," he writes, "is more striking to a Parisian accustomed to find his road blocked by heavy wagons going at a snail's pace than the uniform quickness with which the vehicles in London pass through the streets." We are glad M. Mille has had such a pleasant experience—obviously he has not taken a hansom in a hurry and then found that the quickest way to get to his destination was to get out and walk. But the correspondent is also charmed at the consideration for the horses, shown by the public in not stopping the 'buses every other yard. "In this respect again Paris shows to disadvantage." Moreover, M. Mille cannot but admire our habit of jumping out of a 'bus. "Ici tous les hommes, et presque toutes les jeunes femmes, ont appris a sauter en plein course Et c'est meme joli a voir, cette gymnastique." Has M. Mille, by chance, caught a glimpse of a very pretty pair of ankles in circumstances such as he describes?

MARCONI'S TELEGRAPH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A paragraph went the round of the newspapers about two months ago to the effect that the Canadian Minister of Finance had stated in the House of Assembly that the Marconi's Wireless Telegraph system had not been the success hoped for and that the Government did not propose to make further contributions towards it.

Apropos of this we have received the following communication from Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, London :—

The Canadian Minister has been incorrectly reported. Enclosed is an extract from the authorised edition of the Debates. Newspaper reports are so often misleading that we have refrained from sending anything to our Agents on this subject until we received the official report.

I would draw your attention specially to the paragraphs marked in blue pencil. From the first you will gather, as is the case, that the Minister of works has at this moment under consideration the adoption of our wireless telegraph system for a purpose other than for which the original vote of 80,000 dols. was given. From the second you will see that the Minister of finance is hopeful that the trans-Atlantic system will turn out all right; that it was never proposed to pay more than 80,000 dols. and that sum has been paid. The paragraph circulated to the newspapers rather suggests that further contributions that the 80,000 dols. were in contemplation at the time that the contract was made to which that payment relates. This was not the case. They were to give us 80,000 dols. and certain concessions which we think of value, and we were to establish a station at Cape Breton for the purpose of communicating across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy; the station to be our possession. We did not contract to establish commu unication, although as you are aware, it has been made. Please publish such extracts from the authorised edition of the Debates as you think desirable.

As I believe you have already been advised, trans-Atlantic communication was re-established some weeks ago, the interruption of the services being due to a breakdown in certain machinery commonly used for many other purposes than wireless telegraphy; the repairs have been effected and communication re-established; but meanwhile Mr. Marconi has made what appears to be a very important improvement. This is being tested with the view to its use in connection with the trans-Atlantic service, and until we know whether it will be embodied in the trans-Atlantic stations or not, we shall probably not re-open them for any public service such as "Times" messages; as if we decided to utilise this new improvement the service would again have to be interrupted while the alterations were being made.

We recently concluded a contract with the Italian Government under which we have a monopoly of wireless telegraphy in Italy for 14 years, and providing for the erection of a number of shore stations. When they are ready for working they will, we hope, constitute an inducement to the P. and O. Company to adopt our apparatus. Meanwhile as you will understand, the prospects of being able to communicate only with stations round the coast of England would hardly render it worth while for the P. and O. to instal our apparatus.

I enclose a copy of the Cunard Bulletin which, however, as you observe with regard to the snow cards, will be of more interest to you when our apparatus is on ships going to the East.—Yours &c.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.,
(Sgd.) H. CUTHBERT HALL,
Yours, etc. Managing Director.

Agents for Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.,
Agents for Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ld.,
J. K. BLACK,
SHAW WALLACE & Co.

(EXTRACT FROM THE AUTHORISED EDITION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

BELLE ISLE.

TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN EXTREME ENDS OF ISLAND 5,000. DOLS.

Mr. Blain, would the hon. minister explain this? The Minister of public works. That is a vote 5,000 dollars to be applied to the construction of a line between the extreme ends of Belle Isle, crossing from the ridge in the middle of the island. This among has been voted several times. The Department of Marine and Fisheries are undertaking considerable improvements in the lighting there. A new lighthouse is being built, there is under consideration some arrangements in regard to the wireless system of telegraphy. Until these are completed, I cannot give any further information in regard to this work. This is a very important point in connection with shipping and some arrangement will come in a very short time.

Mr. Blain. Would it be in order to give some explanation in regard to the Marconi system telegraph?

The Minister of Public Works. I am afraid I am not capable of giving any information that would be of any use at the present time.

Mr. Ingram. Perhaps the hon. Finance Minister would give us that information?

Mr. Blain. The hon. Minister of Finance made the arrangement with the Marconi people and he will be in a position to give us some information in regard to it.

The Minister of Finance (Hon. W. S. Fielding). The hon. gentleman (Mr. Blain) is hardly correct in saying I made the arrangement. The arrangement and the contract were made with the Prime Minister but, however, that is not important. I really do not think there is anything to say concerning the Marconi business as that has not been already given to the public through the press. When the Government contributed a sum towards the creation of a station at Table Head, Glace Bay, we were assured by the Marconi people that they had every reason to believe that they would have commercial telegraphy established before the present day. They seem to have made a success of it scientifically, and several months ago there was general rejoicing at what seemed to be the complete success of the system. They had been sending some messages, not commercially, but some had been sent. We were constantly being assured by them that they were on the verge of success, but they do not seem to have been able to apply it to commercial purposes up to this time. The last communication we had from Mr. Marconi some months ago, was to the effect that they expected to engage in commercial business at an early day. We felt assured that they would soon be able to engage in commercial business. However, we are not in a position to say anything to what has been stated to the public press. There seems to be some hitch, the particular nature of which we do not understand. All I can say is that they have assured us that everything is going well and that within a short time they hope to make it a complete commercial success.

Mr. Ingram. Does that mean as to the actual success of the working of the system, or does it mean a financial success?

The Minister of Finance. No, it means that we will have commercial wireless telegraphy in operation in a short time. They gave us repeated assurances in a general way that that would happen But although they seemed to have established it for a short time, something went wrong and at the present time they are not sending any messages, and they are not in a position to do a commercial business.

Mr. Ingram. There is no doubt that the system is successful?

The Minister of Finance. There is no doubt that the system is scientifically successful. They have sent messages, but they do not seem to be able to send them on a sufficiently large scale to warrant them in undertaking a commercial business, so that we have not had any benefit from it so far. But they are forming a company in Canada for the purposes of making their connections. They seem to have every confidence in the success of the system but the public seems to have been a little anxious in consequence of the fact that they have not yet been so successful as they expected in that they have not been able to undertake a commercial business.

Mr. Blain. Perhaps the hon. minister will tell us how much the Dominion government contributed up to date towards that system, and perhaps, while he is on his feet, he will make a statement as to whether the government intend to contribute any further sum, if so, on what conditions, and whether they are as hopeful now as when the government made a statement some little time ago in regard to this system.

The Minister of Finance. Speaking from memory the full sum which we agreed to pay 80,000 dollars has been paid. We do not complete paying any sum of money other than that originally agreed upon, which was 80,000 dollars. I think I would be justified in saying that we are as hopeful now as at any time. A couple of months ago there seemed to be a general conviction that the thing had been accomplished scientifically and commercially.

In fact some mes ages were sent. We have had assurances from Mr. Marconi that it would be made a commercial success. From everything we have seen of Mr. Marconi we have very great faith in him. He is a great inventor, and he has secured us that he has le faci faith in the system, and we are hopeful that it will turn out all right.

Mr. Blain. will the hon-minister tell us whether the money was paid to Mr. Marconi himself, or to the Company in which he is interested?

The Minister of Finance. It was paid to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company with which he is connected. The contract was made with the Company, although the original negotiation was held with Mr. Marconi. The contract was made with a Company called the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

Mr. Blain. Who composes that Company? Are they Canadian capitalists, or old country capitalists?

The Minister of Finance. It is an English Company.

Mr. Blain. Altogether?

The Minister of Finance. Entirely so. They have since organised a Canadian Company for some department of their business, but the contract was made entirely with these English people.

20, Strand-Road, Calcutta, 28th July.

THE STRONG TALE

(Concluded from page 4).

But somehow you haven't much inclination to think of the scenery or the weather, of wooden waterwheels or gaudy butterflies or even translucent waters, tree-clad slopes and temples enlosed in foliage. Pellucid air is not in great demand. Let dim outlines be—dimmer. Set out the tea-things; bid Phœbe bring the kettle up! Bring out the "Mikado" chorus in their wonderful kimonos of blue and yellow, and those of the "Geisha" in yellow and blue. They'll serve us up a pot of prawns, and you'll remember t' at little gorge the rest of your days.

FINALE.

Our latest reminiscence be
Of subjects gastronomical,—
A tea-house 'neath the Yamasut,
An institution comical,
You get a fish makes pomfret quail,
And salmied samli, ptarmigin,
You want to know the way to go; in Nagasaki larn agin.

A kind of mullet, conger-eel,
A muchli astronomical
As mortals' food it's been forbid
By inderdict canonical.
But if you wish that blessed fish
In infinite variety—
Ask Treacher, Phillips, N. and A. Co-op'rative Society!

Cho: Round let us bound.

THE BARODA MARRIAGE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I note with satisfaction that Mr. N. M. Mehta admits that matrimonial matters were in England taken away, though after a long time, from Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. That Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction has, according to my humble opinion, no common feature with the state of affairs under which marriage relations are established in this country. However, if Mr. Mehta admits that some time or other Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was removed from the matrimonial matters in England, he should know that H. H. the Gaekwar rightly considers that time has now arrived when matrimonial arrangement in his province should be directly under State control and supervision rather than under the jurisdiction of the priesthood and caste tribunals, where they have remained for several ages past, surely much longer than the time for which matrimonial matters were allowed to remain under Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in England. If the subjects do not understand what is good for them, undoutedly it is the duty of a conscientious ruler to take up any matter which is detrimental to the public welfare, physical, social, moral, or material, and try to prevent future harm to his subjects by timely and proper legislation. H. H. Sir Sayaji Rao may not be perhaps as learned—according to the opinion of Mr. Mehta or Mr. P. S. Bhatt—as Manu or Parashara; his legal advisers may be half as learned; but his Highness is cultured and experienced enough to see the situation, and possesses too keen a sense of duty to ignore the sufferings of his subjects. Even after so much spread of education there are people who call themselves educated, and yet have the audacity to say that early marriage is not harmful, how long can any one remain in hopes about the good results of education, and how can any real or steady reform be expected from such people? And what can a conscientious and liberal minded ruler like H. H. the Gaekwar, who has the good of his subjects at heart, do but legislate on matrimonial and such other matters in order to improve the condition of the innocent women and children whom Providence has placed under his kind and paternal care?—Yours, etc.

K. B. DIVATIA.

Ahmedabad, 19th July.

THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the Secretary to Government Marine Department:—

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Dharamtar, Pean, Rsevas, Karanja, Mandwa, Mora, Ulwa, and Panwel beg to approach you with the following:—

Your petitioners have found from the local papers that a petition purporting to be signed by about 900 persons has been sent to Government to redress an alleged grievance in the working of the Harbour Ferry Service. The petition in question appears to be got up by designing persons in order to prejudice the present contractors.

Since the present contractors have begun plying their steamer Ferry Queen there has been a most welcome change in the treatment to third class passengers who in the regime of the late contractors were subjected to all sorts of hardships. The petitioners in question in their anxiety to find fault with the contractors for substituting a steam launch once a month or so when the ferry boat has to be laid up for cleaning her boilers deliberately keep back from Government the fact that the late contractors on all like occasions used also to substitute steam launches like Wai and Gaspati both of which were inferior to Kharaja or Trombay which the present contractors use. The same arrangement as at present prevailed during the time of the late contractors when owing to low tide the steamer could not touch Dharamtar Pier.

The petitioners in question while finding fault with the rates charged by the present contractors appear to lose sight of the fact that cheaper rates make it impossible for the late contractors to lay their steamers, and in consequence the travelling public used to suffer for six months by their total suspension of the service. Your petitioners do not with it to be inferred that they would not appreciate a reduction in rates their intention being that in attempting to enforce a reduction regard must be had to the inconvenience caused to the public by suspension of service.

Your petitioners beg further to assure that the service at present in force is more than sufficient to meet the demands of the public, and that no inconvenience is caused to them as is sought to be made out by the petition of complaint.

The complaint against prohibition of the plying of launches and the alleged consequent inconvenience to the public are devoid of foundation. Any body who wishes to go by launches is therefore able to do so more than ever before for the trifling sum of one anna.

In conclusion your petitioners beg of you most respectfully to cause the inquiries to be made in the matter of the alleged complaint before considering the said petition of complaint, and your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray.

AFTER staying throughout the night in the rigging during a fearful storm, which had driven their vessel on the rocks near Portsmouth, N.H., the captain and crew of the schooner V.T.H. found at daylight that they were so close inshore that they were able to walk to dry land.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**" All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE "Voice of India" in referring to the King's visit to Ireland, dwells loyally upon His Majesty's faith in the power and potency of honest and righteous rule. Says our contemporary:—In spite of the foolish conduct of those members of the Corporation of Dublin that refused to vote an address of welcome to the King, His Majesty met with a splendid reception in that city. The replies given by His Majesty to sixty addresses of welcome presented to him breathe a spirit of magnanimity and good-will which will have won the hearts of all right-thinking men, and, before the King bids farewell to the Emerald Isle, his courage and candour will have appreciably altered the attitude of the country as a whole towards the Government to which she is subject. It was rather a bold step that His Majesty took when he resolved upon paying a personal visit to a part of the kingdom like Ireland, where political feelings are in such a disturbed condition, and nothing shows His Majesty's faith in the power and potency of honest and righteous rule more convincingly than his presence in the midst of subjects whose susceptibilities were not of an inviting character.

The "Bast Goftar" discourses:—The King's visit to Ireland, which was long looked forward to, has at last become an accomplished fact. Their Majesties have been received by the Irish with a cordiality as warm and spontaneous as could be desired. In his reply to the address presented to him on landing the King, ever so thoughtful about the feelings and the sentiments of his subjects, could not fail to make a touching reference to the death of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, which has naturally cast a shadow over the minds and the hearts of a large majority of the people of the country he is visiting. It is event had saddened his heart, he said, and he gracefully acknowledged Pope Leo's interest in the welfare of the people of the British Empire.

THE LATE POPE.

The native papers discuss the claims of the late Pope Leo XIII to the admiration of the world. The "Voice of India" says:—His Holiness the late Pope Leo XIII. was elected to the pontifical throne eight years after his exalted office had been completely severed from its political moorings, and whenever he had to guide the footsteps of his followers in matters where spiritual duty came in contact with temporal difficulties he imitated the example of his master, whose political wisdom taught the rendering unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, and whose social philosophy was dominated by sympathy with the poor. A strenuous life devoted to a vigilant performance of duties of no ordinary difficulty and delicacy, and a long and glorious reign as Christ's Vicar upon earth, were brought to a close when on Monday last, at the age of ninety-three, Leo XIII resigned his spirit into the hands of the Almighty.

The "Rast Goftar" is of opinion:—The deceased Pontiff was universally acknowledged to be the foremost statesman in Europe after the death of Gladstone and Bismarck; and apart from his statesmanship there were reasons which made Leo XIII, one of the most revered and beloved personalities in the world. His stainless character, his great intellect, his large heart, and his lofty purpose made him respected as much by non-Christians and Protestants, as by those who were of his own flock the world over. For years the illustrious deceased was looked upon as one of the greatest and most powerful forces that made for peace and good understanding on earth, particularly among the great Christian Powers.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—By his great ability his far-sighted statesmanship, his indomitable courage, his great tact and above all by his amiability and suavity, Leo XIII was able to extricate the Holy See from many of the formidable embarrassments and difficulties which at the very outset of his papal career so grievously stared him in the face. Gifted with political insight of a rare order, Leo XIII from the very commencement assiduously strove his level best to make friends of the enemies of his spiritual Kingdom.

A NEW POSTAL RULE EXPLOITATION OF CUSTOM.

The "Voice of India" thus comments upon a new postal rule:—A new postal rule has been published to the effect that no postal article shall be accepted for transmission by post as a value payable postal article unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of bona fide order received by him. This rule may discourage the practice of sending copies of journals as V. P. articles, not in execution of any order but with a view to find out if the addresses can be made to pay. It may be conceded that the Postal Department has a right to protect itself from being utilised for the exploitation of custom. But there may also be cases of persons who really wish to pay, but who are so constitutionally disinclined to indulge in needless—as any rate unprofitable—correspondence that they would like to pay down to the postman when the article is brought. To the inconvenience caused by the present practice to great that it cannot be compensated by a penalty paid by the sender in case the article is refused.

THE PROSECUTION OF COCAINE SELLERS.

The "Gujerati" thus comments upon the prosecution of cocaine sellers in the city:—We are opposed to the use and sale of all intoxicating drugs except for medical purposes. But when even the Chief Presidency Magistrate held after hearing long arguments that cocaine was not an intoxicating drug and when Government themselves remained silent for so many years, it is absurd to expect ignorant and petty shopkeepers to anticipate the decision of High Court. In our opinion, the only proper course for Government would have been to notify that after a certain date cocaine would be treated as an intoxicating drug within the meaning of the Abkari Act and that its sale would not be permitted without a license. But strangely enough Government did nothing to warn shopkeepers.

THE WAYS OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thus criticises the operations of the Local Improvement Trust:—It (the Trust Board) is in a fix when etc to find room for accommodating those who are unhoused in the localities where it is carrying out its operations of pulling down houses. There was an provision in the Act at all on these points. Late in the day it woke up to its responsibility in the matter after the public had pointed it out. It light heartedly launched scheme after scheme without giving any thought whatsoever to the consequences which the schemes, when sanctioned and carried out, would bring in their train, namely over-crowding of localities already overcrowded and unhealthy for the poor houses. Many people when they are in the first instance grow wise after the error is pointed out. Not so the Trust Board. It is above improvement. It puts a deaf ear to the schemes before the horse of accommodation. And as yet it seems not to admit its mistake! Meanwhile the brilliant idea struck one of its imaginative members, who, by the eye takes a pride in his originality (?) that nothing could be better than housing those evicted from Dadi Talao and Lohar Chawl on the Kennedy Seafacel The matter came on for consideration at the last Board meeting when two minutes were read of which the one from the redoubtable Sir James Wilcocks, the only official who thinks and acts most independently, is the most vigorous as it is also full of commonsense. Sir James protests against crowding the only locality in the town which is a great lung and serves as a healthy recreation ground for the people. To bring the houseless poor there, who are most susceptible to pestilence, is to manufacture that disease or give it the greatest stimulus, and babies contaminate with its poison, the only large place in the city hitherto free!

The "Gujarati" observes:—The City Improvement Board has lamentably failed in two important directions. The Trust was ushered into existence with a view to eradicate plague by demolishing and improving pestilential quarters, diminishing overcrowding and supplying model residential quarters for the poor. Strangely enough the Board, whilst engaged in the agreeable task of formulating ambitious schemes, has never troubled itself to find out the congested and insanitary areas in the city. If it had undertaken a comprehensive survey of the whole city at the very outset, these centres of plague and disease could have been at once dealt with. It is indeed, somewhat late in the day for the corporation to submit a scheme or schemes for the improvement of the insanitary and overcrowded areas in the city, when the Board could have long ago determined this for itself and taken prompt measures for laying them out on sanitary principles. It is, however, something that the corporation has moved in the matter and appointed a Committee to consider the subject and submit proposals to the Board. The other matter in which the Board has lamentably blundered is that they never considered the serious consequences upon the health of a plague-stricken city of their policy of destroying buildings in haste without making adequate and prompt provision for housing the evicted occupants.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

The vernacular press is unanimous in condemning the proposal that India should contribute towards the maintenance of a white garrison in South Africa. The "Voice of India" remarks:—And the undindest cut of all is this—that Indian money is to be spent on a white garrison in a part of the Empire where His Majesty's Indian subjects are not allowed to settle or even to pursue their ordinary occasions on the same terms as whites men! Can a greater insult be added to a worse injury? And then, again, does the estimate of £1,750,000 as the cost of the garrison include pensions? If not what about the addition to the "Home charges," though African charges too will be as good as what we have hitherto been accustomed to include under that name?

The Rast "Goftar" states:—The one consoling fact about this new proposal is, that pledges have been given that nothing will be done except after the fullest consultation with the Government of India. India looks to both Lord Curzon and to Lord George Hamilton to save her from this fresh burden; and so to arrange matters that she may not be called upon to undertake any further undue military expenditure.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" affirms:—It is satisfactory to notice that in the matter of the further burden of military expenditure which the British Cabinet contemplates throwing on the shoulders of the Indian tax payer, in connexion with the new fangled army of defence which is to be located in South Africa, the leader of His Majesty's Opposition has assumed the proper attitude, and that the leading Liberal paper, the "Daily Chronicle," which ascribes the proposal to the inspiration of Imperial Joseph, the evil genius of the British nation, has characterised the attempt as "shameful."

The "Gujrati" says:—The arguments advanced in support of the monstrous proposal to saddle this helpless country with a portion of the cost of maintaining the South African Garrison are marked by political hypocrisy of a barefaced character and it is humiliating to reflect that responsible British politicians should have ever thought of such an inequitable proposal.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday 27th July.

The August Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadoman aged
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker 6 Years
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus m Carreewick late Valents
Mr R R S'ch aus m Wedlock aged
Mr A W P'ch aus g Fitzroy aged
Mr A W F's b aus g Fandango 4
Mr Noble's b aus g Planet aged
Messrs M Pestonji and R Bhikaji's b aus g Kingston aged

Arab Trial Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Flying Child.. 8 14 6 years
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane 5 years
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4 aged
Aga S Shah's b a h Musketeer aged
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2 aged
Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1-2 aged
Mr Artin A Kessyie's b a h Bikanir 14 6 years
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 11 aged
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Connaught 4 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h New Moon 14 6 years
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galston 6 years
Mr A A Ameer's b a h Fakir 11 aged
Mr A B Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 11
Mr H D Seshna's ch a h Sandow aged

The Little Maiden Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R R S'ch a h Nejafi 13 3 1-2
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1 2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 13 3 3-4
Mr Faraj bin Saad's ch a h Rex 11 13 2 3-4
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2

Pony Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture 14 2
Captain Harding Newman's br aus m Paddy Melon 14 2
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2
Mr A W P's b aus m Mia 14 1 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 11 1-2
Mr F J Preston's b m Lady Smith II 14 1 3-4
Mr F J Preston's ch aus m The Dane by E D—Robinson Crusoe Mare 14

The Novice Horse Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.

Captain Harding Newman's br aus m Paddy Melon 14 2
Captain Benn and Alexander's l aus g Charon 17 years
Mr Sabyne's br aus g Chimes by Mugara—Bella aged
Major Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl aged
Major England's b aus h Teerpookhana aged
Mr G O Bease's b aus g Dawn aged
Mr H Keighley's br aus g Recluse by the Hermit—Solicitor Mare 7 years
Mr Mills b e h Misty 6 years
Mr Preston's b m Lady Smith II 14 1 3-4
Capt Honble C F Greveile's b aus m Stockbill by Stockdale—a Barb Mare 14 1
Major Cleveland's br aus g Rising Sun by Sunrise aged.

Polo Scurry.—Distance 3 Furlongs.

Captain H Meynill's ch a h Parala (aged)
Colonel Keele's B a h Rocket 14
Captain Porter's g a g Storm or Cloud 14-1
Captain Porter's B a h Fetish 14
Major Edward's B a g Daimyo 14

Race declared void.

NEW RACE.

For Poona 2nd Extra Meeting Saturday 1st August.
New Comers Consolation Plate—Winner Rs. 200 2nd Rs. 100 3rd Rs. 50.

For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1902 which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 14 hands to carry 8th 12lb W I (no landing allowance) Distance 1-2 Mile.

Entry Rs. 5 to close S A M Thursday 30th July and Rs. 5 in addition for ponies not struck out before 8 a. m. Friday 31st July 1903.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

THE Lieutenant Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Major F J M Edward 2nd Sqdr Commander to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence of Major C F Grantham on leave out of India or until further orders Major F J M Edwards offg 2nd in Comd to officiate as Comd vice Brt Lieut Col A Phayre offg as Asst Q M Genl Bengal Command Capt A J W Brownejohn Squdn Comdr to officiate as 2nd in Command vice Major F J M Edwards offg as Commandant.

1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent—Capt F W C Turner 4th Sqdn Comdr to be pro tem 2nd Squdn Comdr vice Capt H H Hunlop seconded.

Brevet Major A W Andrew Sqdn Officer to be pro tem 3rd Sqdn Comdr vice Capt B J H Humfrey seconded Capt J L Orr Sqdn Officer to be pro tem 4th Squdn Comdr dated 2nd April 1903.

2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent—Capt D S Buist, 3rd and pro tem 2nd Squdn Comdr to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence of Major F Wyllie on leave out of India or until further orders Capt and Brevet Major A W Andrew 3rd Sqdn to be pro tem 2nd Sqdn Commdr vice Major A W Warden seconded Capt W E G Lillingston Sqdn Officer to be pro tem 3rd Sqdn Commander Captain A R Lovell Squadron Officer to be pro tem 4th Squadron Commander vice Captain A R Saunders seconded Date 22nd April 1903.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers—Capt F H E Lock 3rd Doublet Comy Comdr 12th Bombay Infy is transferred in the same capacity to the 2nd Bn Major S M Edwards is transferred to 12th Bombay Infantry dated 2nd March 1903 Capt Lock will remain attached to the 12th Bomy Infy until further orders.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Naplade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	1	2	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	7	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	13	14	97
Total plague deaths to date ...	262,168	214,379	
Same date last year	4	5	91

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 587 as against 528 during the previous week. Of the total number 80 died of plague, which showed an increase of 17 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 643 which included of death from plague.

MASSACHUSETTS, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Utah are now the only States of the forty-five constituting the Union where no lynchings have taken place. The majority of cases in the last twenty years were in Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, and other Southern States. Since 1885 about 2,516 cases have occurred, 2,080 of these being in the South.

THE King's proposed visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Compton Place, Eastbourne, is the third compliment his Majesty has paid the pretty south coast town within a few years. The last occasion was when he was still Prince of Wales. An agricultural show was being held at Eastbourne at the time, and a remarkable scene was witnessed on the Sunday, his Majesty and his illustrious host attending in the most unceremonious manner a religious service held in the grounds for the benefit of the showyard men.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY WHERE.

THE nine days that Mr. Wyndham's Land Bill occupied the Committee of the Commons compare exactly with the period which the first clause of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill of 1881 took to get over the Committee stage. Mr. Gladstone's Bill occupied thirty-three nights in Committee, and the concluding twelve nights were consecutive in the Parliamentary sense. Again, while there were seventy-one divisions taken during the Committee stage of the Land Bill of 1881, there have been only four divisions in the nine days the present Land Bill has been in Committee. Of the Irish members who took part in the great fight in the Committee stage of the 1881 Bill seven were in the House of Commons on this occasion They are, Mr. John Redmond Mr. Dillon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor Mr, J. J. O'Kelly, Mr, Leamy, Mr. T. M, Healy, and Colonel N

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The exhibition and sale at Queen's Hall in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes Fund, was opened by the Duchess of Albany on 1st July. In the afternoon the Princess of Wales paid a visit, and received on behalf of the fund a number of presentation purses, contianing in all £2,480. Messages expressing good wishes for the success of the exhibition were received during the day from the King and Queen. The second day's sale was opened by the Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Margaret. The duke said that the great interest had always been taken by the duchess and himself in the welfare of soldiers and sailors, and he thanked the committee and those associated with them for organising the exhibition. Their efforts had fallen on fertile ground and had borne good fruit. The homes were appreciated by men of the Navy and Army throughout the Empire, and were a godsend to many a young soldier. Their Royal Highnesses then inspected the exhibition, manifesting great interest in the rooms that have been furnished to show the character of the homes. The furniture in these rooms has been presented to the fund; it is sufficient to equip two or three homes, and is valued at £2,000. The Chinese Minister visited the exhibition during the afternoon. The opening ceremony was performed by Lieut.-General Lord Grenfell.

A great deal of ill-natured nonsense has been written in reference to the finding of the recent court-martial upon the Cape Town ragging case. The question which the court had to decide was a perfectly clear one namely, whether the circumstances were scandalous owing to any indecency having been practised. A civil court had already dealt with the minor issue involved by a mere assault, and the matter had been settled out of court. More serious allegations having, however, subsequently been made, the authorities felt if incumbent upon them to reopen the case by bringing the prisoners to trial under military law. On the evidence no other finding than that arrived at was possible. The true reading of the finding is this, that whilst the prisoners were guilty of a serious offence, they were not guilty of an indecent one. In the former they have paid a penalty in money to an amount which apparently satisfied the plaintiff; but in respect of the latter the evidence has distinctly proved their innocence, and no opinions outside that evidence are worth attention.

Sir C. Howard Vincent has done good service to the Volunteer force in republishing from the "Volunteer Service Gazette" the many gratifying encomiums passed by general officers and others in South Africa upon the Volunteers in the field. Close on 35,000 were engaged in the late war, this grand total being made up of the Volunteer service companies attached to regular battalions, the C.I.V.'s and the Volunteers who joined the Regular Army, the South African irregular corps and the Imperial Yeomanry. In every respect our Volunteers acquitted themselves well; they were gallant, patient, well-conducted, a pattern to any soldiers in any campaign. Of the numerous tributes to their worth we feel constrained to quote the words used by Generals Barton and Barrington Campbell. The first-named records it as his opinion that in field operations, and in the defence of important posts, Officers, N.C.O.'s and men have alike shown steadiness, vigilance, and endurance, while the hardships of war have been borne without a murmur; and the latter, who said he had commanded more Volunteers than any other general in South Africa, reports that they had so especially distinguished themselves that in time of war this force can be looked on as the mainstay of the country. The qualities are undoubtedly there, all that is wanting is proper encouragement and intelligent organisation.

Another interesting experiment is about to be tried by the Leeds Volunteers with a view to utilising tramcars in the plan of national defence. A scheme involving an attack on the city has been prepared, and part of the operations will consist in seeing whether the electric tram system of the district cannot be utilised for the conveyance of troops. A force will be held in readiness at a central point and on the alarm will be entertained and carried at the highest speed permitted to the threatened points. We have heard from the United States that in consequence of the disorders arising from the tramway strikes at Richmond Virginia, the cars had been equipped with Gatling guns. Armoured trains have been used successfully in modern warfare, and certainly in the event on an enemy effecting a landing electric tramcars with machine or even field guns on their roofs would not be despised upon the network of lines that are rapidly encircling our towns and cities. We have an Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps and a Motor Volunteer Corps, and possibly in the near future we may have also an Electric Tramway Volunteer Staff Corps.

We find in the Yacht an instructive article signed Kerhelleuc on the tactics of the German fleet. The writer begins by saying that the German squadrons every year enter upon a strategic scheme far from the coast and unknown to anyone outside. This year the operations have taken place in the Bay of Biscay, and it is supposed that their theme was an attempt to interpose between the French Mediterranean and Northern Squadrons attempting to unite, followed by movements intended to bring about a blockade of Brest or Lorient. As to the tactics, they are not known, but may perhaps be divined from the conditions. Kerhelleuc considers that all German battleships have been built with the idea of employing bow fire, principally with quickfirers, and of using the torpedo, or finally the ram. The idea is to overwhelm the enemy with a hail of projectiles in a minimum space of time, to paralyse his guns, shatter the superstructures of his ships, demoralise the crews, and then, bearing down upon him, discharge bow torpedoes, and, in the final act, charge with the ram or bring about a general melee. The Germans are not inventors but they have studied the battle of Lissa well, and will employ the tactics of Tegbettoff. For such use the German battleships are admirably designed, and the fleet is homogeneous. What have we to oppose to it P asks Kerhelleuc.

"Danzer's Armee Zeitung" publishes a despondent article upon the Austrian navy in the form of a comment upon some remarks of the Grazer Tagespost. The navy consists at the present time of one second-class battleship and three of the third class, a second-class armoured cruiser, and one of the third class, two old ironclads, three weak torpedo cruisers, seven despatch vessels, and six torpedo boats. All the others in the list have no greater value than old iron, and the Austrian navy is actually weaker than those of Chile, the Argentine Republic, or Spain. Here is certainly some exaggerations; but the critic is right in the main, and he deplores that no one in Austria recognises the reality of the situation. The delegations of the two Parliaments have adjourned the layingdown of a third battleship of 10,600 tons, which can only be begun in 1904, for completion in 1910, by which time several of the older ships will have become ineffective. The "Army Zeitung" quotes the remark of Captain Wisliicenus in the German Tag that to-day thirty-seven years after the battle of Lissa, the Austro-Hungarian fleet is scarcely equal to one half of the Italian fleet; it has not a third of the power of that fleet, and in no way present the type of a modern navy. This is the fruit of the negligence of many years, and the fleet is prefectly incabable of fulfilling its mission, which is the domination of the Adriatic. We quote these remarks as containing a considerable element of truth, while we fully recognise that the Austrian navy, as at present constituted, is both efficient and progressive. More money is required to make it what it ought to be.

The recent visit of King Alfonso to Cartagena was a popular event, showing the young king's interest in the Spanish navy, though how far it may affect the plans of Senor Sanchez Toca, Minister of Marine, is not known. The port and arsenal are attracting a good deal of attention, owing to the rather unfavourable reception of the Minister's plans for the re-organisation of the arsenals and yards. Much require to be done at Ferrol and Cardiz, as well as at Cartagena if they are to be made efficient establishment. There is a plan also for building a new fleet of ten battleship, ten cruisers, several destroyers and submarine boats, and other vessels. There should surely also be a new system for training officers and men, for without a personnel brought up to the highest point of efficiency the Spaniards would be foolish to trust to material preparedness. Recently Senor Silvela, the Premier, declared that the Government would bring Senar Toca's plans before the Cortes for discussion next year, so that they may be included in the budget of 1905. The cost of carrying them out will be 700,000,000 pesetas, which would impose upon the navy estimates, now amounting to thirty-four millions, an annual charge of thirty-five millions, for a period of twenty years. The idea is to raise the money through a naval syndicate composed of foreign—chiefly French and Spanish—capital.

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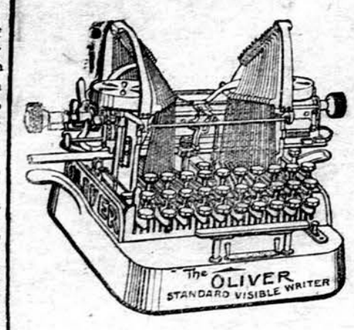

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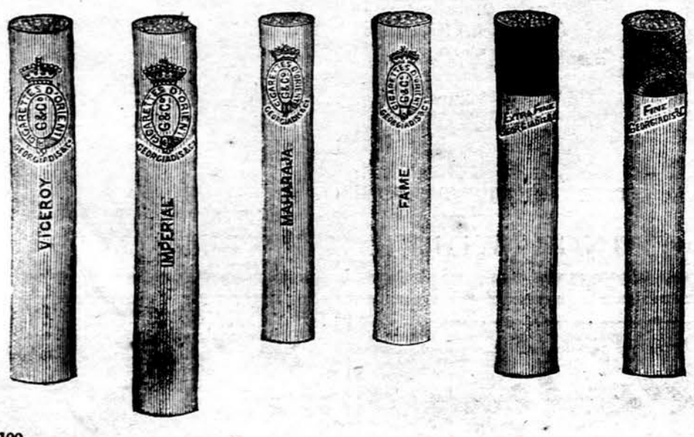

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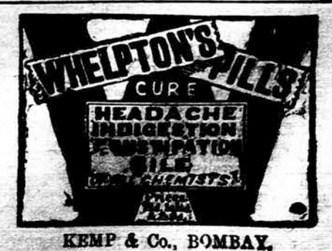

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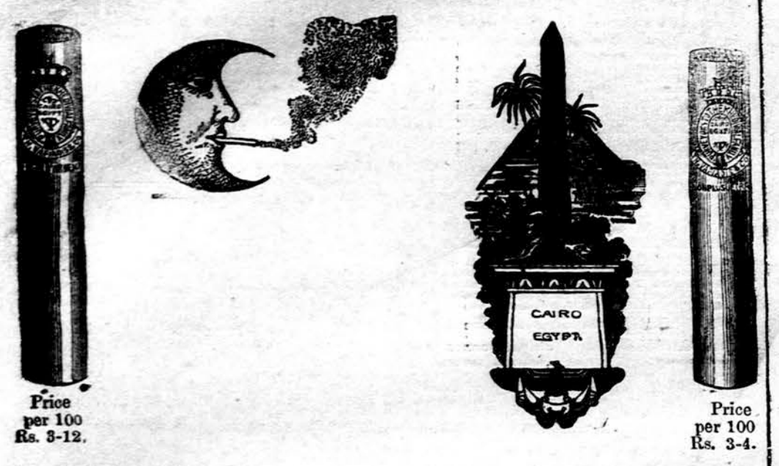

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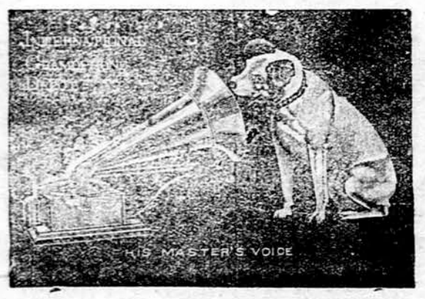

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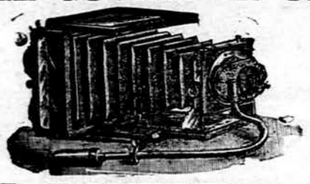

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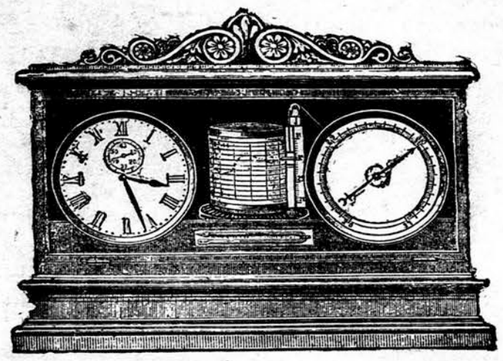

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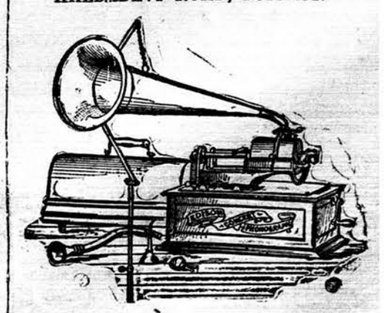

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